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# HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICE;

EMPLOYING

# CONCENTRATED MEDICINES.

—BY—

B. KEITH, M. D.

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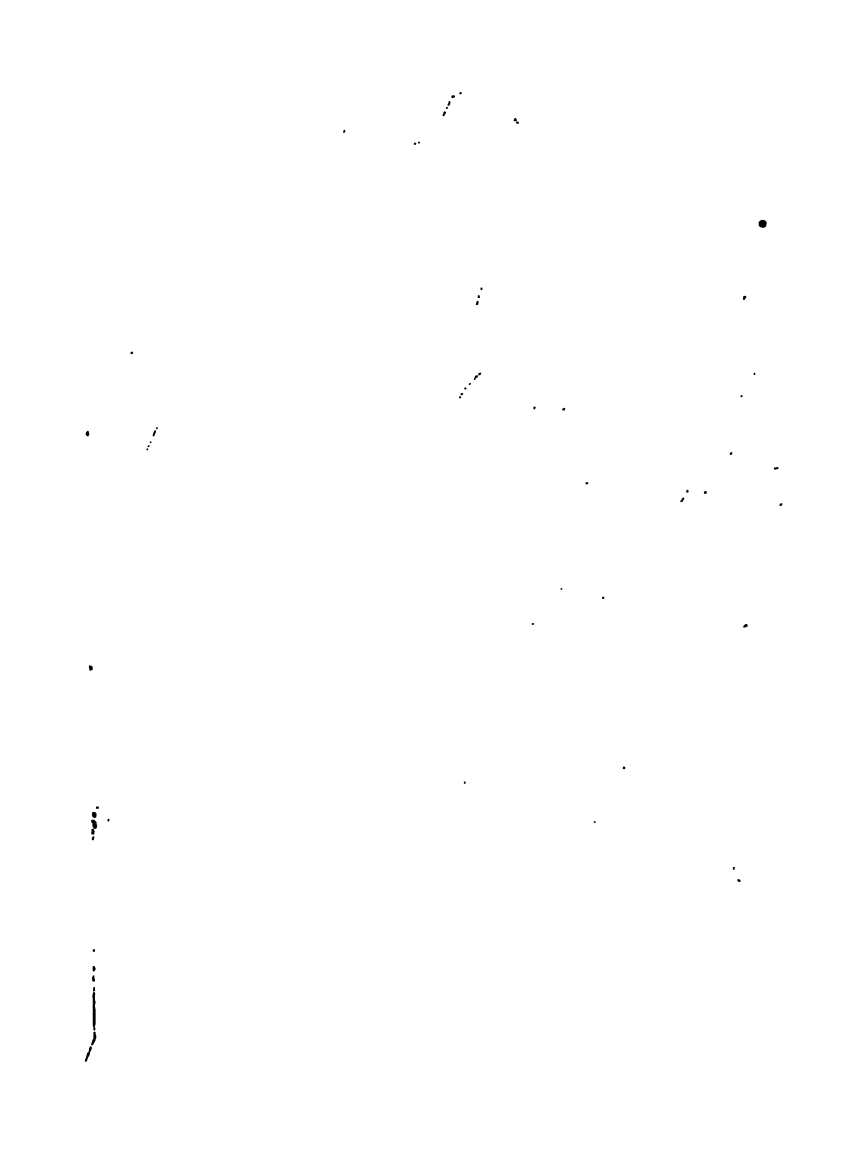
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# HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICE;

EMPLOYING

## Concentrated Medicines

AS PREPARED BY

B. KEITH & CO.,

NEW YORK.

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By B. KEITH, M. D.

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## — P R E F A C E —

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The publication of this hand-book has been prompted by repeated calls from the medical profession for something more definite on the use of Concentrated Medicines, as prepared by B. KEITH & Co.

Without going into details, I have endeavored to make myself understood as well as possible in the space so small a work affords.

In some cases, I have given prescriptions in conformity with *my own theory and practice*, and trust the profession will give them a trial before rendering a verdict.

B. KEITH.

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## TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The chief objections to the employment of Crude Organic Medicines have been, their **UNCERTAINTY** as regards the possession of the therapeutic powers ascribed to them; their **UNRELIABILITY**, from the want of uniformity of strength; their **BULK**, and consequent **DIFFICULTY** of administration. All of these causes combined have brought into disrepute many valuable remedial agents, the therapeutic virtues of which would have been important additions to the *Materia Medica*.

The growth of plants, and the perfection of their nutritive and therapeutic constituents, are dependent upon many conditions, essentially requisite, such as heat, light, soil, meteoric influences, and their modifications. If one or more of these conditions are absent, the plant will not arrive at perfection. Too high a temperature will urge on the various functions of the plant to complete their labors prematurely. Too low a temperature will retard the organic energies of the plant, and prolong their labors into the frosts of winter, which there will shut out all further chances of maturity. The soil must be supplied with the various inorganic elements of the plant, and afford a sufficiency of water, in order that a proper degree of diluency of the various juices may be maintained. Excess of moisture also exercises an important influence over the growing plant. Thus it will be seen, that as the perfection of the constituents of plants is dependent upon so many mod

cations of season, it will be found next to impossible to secure two specimens, at different times during the year, of equal remedial value.

Repeated analyses have demonstrated the fact that specimens of the same plant, grown in different localities, will vary infinitely in the proportions of active principles yielded. Indeed many specimens analysed have been found entirely destitute of any perfected medicinal principles whatever. Thus physicians of one section will laud the remedial virtues of a particular plant, while others, in a different locality, will be unable to discover any medicinal value whatever in the disputed article. This discrepancy may be dependent upon any of the before mentioned causes.

Tinctures, Syrups, Solid and Fluid Extracts etc., prepared according to present formulas, vary infinitely in the amount of active principles resident therein. It needs but a glance at the mode of manufacturing such pharmaceutical preparations to perceive, that this must necessarily be the case. A stipulated amount of alcohol of different percentages, or any other menstrum, is added to a certain amount of the crude material; allowed to digest for a time, then drawn off, and afterwards reduced by evaporation to the consistency necessary for a tincture or extract, either fluid or solid. The solvent, especially if the alcohol is of low per centage, will always take up more or less of the non-medicinal constituents, such as starch, mucilage, gum, sugar, etc., which gradually decompose, form combinations with the other elements of the plant, and finally render inert many of the valuable active principles. And also, as it has been shown that the amount of the medicinal principles cannot be arrived at only by direct analysis

and isolation, it will be readily seen that from the mode of preparation they must be devoid of uniformity of strength, and certainty in remedial value.

The above facts show the great necessity of a class of pharmaceutical preparations that will fully represent the therapeutic powers of the crude articles, divested of all extraneous and non-medicinal substances. They must have an uniformity of strength, and be prepared in such forms as to avoid bulky doses, and at the same time be easy of administration. Such remedies, either simple or compound may be appropriately termed **POSITIVE MEDICAL AGENTS**. **POSITIVE**, not because they will **INFALLIBLY CURE DISEASE**, but because their sensible properties are **DEFINITE, UNIFORM** and **CERTAIN**.

The medicinal virtues of plants do not, in a great majority of cases, depend upon a single resin, resinoid, neutral, or alkaloid principle, but upon two or more in combination. It is well known that Quinia does not by far represent the full remedial value of Peruvian Bark; neither is Morphia the medicinal equivalent of Opium. There are other active principles in Cinchona, all of which, in combination with Quinia, represent the full therapeutic powers of the bark. Now, if all the active principles of a particular root are carefully preserved, a preparation is secured that is the concentrated equivalent, in medicinal value, of the crude substance. This is desirable with all organic remedies. Such preparations we present to the medical profession. Each article is a combination of the several active medicinal constituents of the crude substance from which it is extracted.

We base our reputation and our claims to the confidence and support of the profession, as heretofore, upon the

reliable character of the concentrated medicines of our manufacture, and pronounce them superior to all other concentrated preparations, for the following reasons:—

1st.—They are not fractional isolations of single resin, resinoid, or alkaloid principles, but are composed of the various proximate medicinal principles inherent to each plant, which, each and several, are divested of all extraneous or non-medicinal admixture, and are combined in the same manner and proportions in which they existed in the plant.

2d.—Our preparations represent the total therapeutic value of the plants from which they are severally derived, combining all their proximate active constituents, and constituting their true *concentrated equivalents*.

3d.—They are *definite* in constitution and therapeutic power, *uniform* in medicinal strength, *reliable* in clinical practice, and not liable to vary, change, or deteriorate by age.

These are considerations which, it seems to us, must strike every practitioner as being the essential conditions requisite to be possessed by remedial agents. We solicit investigation as to the merits of our preparations, and respectfully invite practitioners to call and see us, and ascertain for themselves the facts in relation to this new order of pharmacy. Physicians having difficult and obstinate diseases to treat, and which resist the influences of the ordinary remedials, are solicited to make trial of our remedies.

For a full and reliable history of the therapeutic properties and clinical employment of the concentrated medicines

manufactured by us, the reader is respectfully referred to *Hand Book of Practice, Employing Concentrated Medicines*, by B. KEITH, M. D., also, *Concentrated Organic Medicines*, by GROVER COE, M. D.

#### CAUTION.

Our Label reads—"Prepared at the Laboratory of B. Keith & Co., New York," and upon the seal is impressed "B. Keith & Co., Organic Chemists, N. Y."

Only such as bear this label and seal will be warranted as genuine.

#### OUR OBJECT.

To provide the profession with *compact, portable and reliable* medicines, *positive* in their character, and prompt in their effects. Upon the realization of these properties and results, by practitioners of medicine, we ground our hopes of future countenance and approbation.

#### MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Our specification of the diseases in which these remedies are applicable, is necessarily quite limited. We give, in full, a statement of their therapeutic powers so far as ascertained; hence, the physician having properly diagnosed his case, will be governed by the indications to be fulfilled in regard to the agent employed. He has but to acquaint himself thoroughly with their therapeutic powers to enable him to exhibit them successfully in all manifestations of diseased action.

#### DOSES.

We give the average doses for adult males. The modifying influences of age, sex, temperament, climate, etc., will constitute criterions for graduation.

The usual medium doses being given, the physician's judgment will dictate the propriety of *time*, *quantity*, and *repetition*.

#### PRESERVATION.

These medicines, like others, should be kept closely corked. Some of them have a great affinity for water, and if left exposed will absorb moisture from the atmosphere.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

As a majority of these medicines are not soluble in, but will mix with water, we consider it the best vehicle by which they can be administered. If it is desirable to avoid unpleasant taste, a very convenient and superior menstrum is furnished by using the Simple Elixir, manufactured and for sale by us.

#### PURITY.

We warrant our preparations to be pure. Some have pursued the plan of triturating extracts, oleo-resins, etc., with other substances, and advertising them by the same names as the pure preparations. The physician does not discover the error until he receives his medicines, and to his disappointment he sees that he has triturated instead of *pure concentrated medicines*.

For the convenience of those parties who prefer a liquid preparation, owing to ease of administration, and more promptness in action, (they being more readily assimilated by the system,) especially in acute diseases, we have prepared the *Concentrated Tinctures*, which have been pronounced by many practitioners, to be superior to all other liquid preparations, such as Fluid Extracts, Tinctures, etc.

*We have often been asked,*

“WHAT ARE CONCENTRATED TINCTURES”?

They are the active principles, re-dissolved in alcohol in definite proportions, and invariably represent a uniform amount of therapeutic power. They are concentrated, definite solutions of the medicinal constituents of the plants from which they are severally derived. *Therefore, Physicians will not be obliged to test each bottle to ascertain the dose.* They are not made from the crude material, (because different samples yield different proportions of active principle). They are much stronger than any other fluid preparations made from the same articles, differing from Fluid Extracts and so-called Concentrated Tinctures of other Manufacturers in mode of preparation.

We would also call attention to the “Simple Elixir” as prepared by us, to hold in solution or suspension *our Concentrated Tinctures*, thus affording a pleasant menstrum for administration of same. Our Compound Elixirs will be found described in another portion of this work.

Those who desire our articles should specify them as Keith's, when ordering of the druggists.

We would tender our sincere thanks to the medical profession for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us for the past twenty-three years, and at the same time present the assurance, that it shall be our aim to supply them with reliable, pure, and positive medicines.

Respectfully,

B. KEITH & CO.



## ACONITIN.

Derived from—*Aconitum Napellus*.

Common names—*Wolf's-bane* and *Monk's-hood*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Diaphoretic, diuretic, anti-spasmodic, and narcotic.*

Used in all diseases arising from suppressed peripherist secretions, as well as in all chronic diseases of the fibrous membranes, muscles, periosteum, in exudations and paralytic nervous diseases which arise from local metastatic, rheumatic and arthritic affections of the nerves, asthenic and torpid dropsies, rheumatism, asthma, scrofula, syphilitic and mercurial pains in the bones, scabies, ophthalmia, etc.

Dose, one-twenty-fourth to one-twelfth of one grain.

## CON. TINC. ACONITUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Aconitin.

Dose, 1 to 5 drops.

## ALETRIN.

Derived from—*Aletris Farinosa*.

Common names—*Star Grass, Blazing Star, etc.*

Properties—*Tonic, emetic and cathartic.*

Employment—*Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, dyspepsia, and as a tonic for the female generative organs.*

Dose, from one-half to two grains.

## CON. TINC. ALETRIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Aletrin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## ALNUIN.

Derived from—*Alnus Rubra*.

Common names—*Tag Alder, and Swamp Alder*.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Alterative, styptic, emmenagogue, resolvent, tonic, and sub-astringent*.

Employment—*Scrofula, eruptions of the skin, rheumatism, internal or external hemorrhage, syphilis, and whenever an alterative is required*.

From thirty years experience in the use of this article, both in crude and concentrated forms, we have learned to value it highly in all cases of chronic and acute inflammation of stomach and bowels. Also in all cases of hemorrhage. By applying the Alnuin to external cuts and bruises, and binding up the parts the hemorrhage will be arrested. In cases of Syphilis, we know of no one remedy that we value as highly. Its action upon the false membrane of the stomach and bowels, is superior to anything we have ever used.

Dose, two to ten grains.

## CON. TINC. ALNUS.

Properties etc., similar to Alnuin.

Dose, from 10 to 60 drops.

ELIXIR ALNUIN COMP. (See Elixirs.)

## AMPELOPSIN.

Derived from—*Ampelopsis Quinquefolia*.

Common names—*Woodbine, American Ivy, Five-leaved Ivy, Virginia Creeper, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of Root and Vine, and Twigs*.

Properties—*Alterative, diuretic, expectorant, anti-syphilitic, astringent, and tonic*.

Employment—*Scrofula, cutaneous diseases, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, dropsy, syphilis, diarrhea, and rheumatism*. Valuable in the treatment of venereal diseases.

scrofula, dermoid affections, bronchitis, and other derangements of the respiratory system, and in all cases in which an alterative is required.

Dose two to four grains.

### CON. TINC. AMPELOPSIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Ampelopsin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

### APOCYNIN.

Derived from—*Apocynum Cannabinum*.

Common names—*Black Indian Hemp, Dog's-bane, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, diuretic, diaphoretic, alterative, tonic, and vermifuge.*

Used in drosy, dyspepsia, scrofula, rheumatism, consumption, atonic conditions of the stomach, kidneys, and lacteal vessels, and in convalescing stage of typhoid and other fevers, dysentery, and other forms of acute diseases. Also, for destroying the ascaris vermicularis.

In small doses, say from one-fourth to one-half of one grain, APOCYNIN is diaphoretic, expectorant, stimulant, and diuretic, and as such is employed in intermittent and remittent fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, acute rheumatism, and other febrile disorders. In large doses it is a violent emeto-cathartic.

Average Dose, one-half to one grain.

### CON. TINC. APOCYNUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Apocynin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### ATROPIN.

Derived from—*Atropa Belladonna*.

Common names—*Belladonna, and Deadly Nightshade.*

Part used—*The Leaves.*

Properties—*Narcotic, anodyne, anti-spasmodic, alterative, resolvent, diaphoretic, and diuretic.*

Used in all diseases, particularly of a chronic character, which are based upon an abnormally increased sensibility, such as mania, melancholy, epilepsy, whooping cough, chronic neuralgia, hydrophobia, amaurosa, etc. Used also in indurations of the glandular organs, in the commencing stages of scirrhus, obstructions and retarded circulation of the abdomen, dropsies, obstructed catamenias, etc., and as a prophylactic in scarlatina.

Dose, one-twenty-fourth to one-twelfth of one grain.

### CON. TINC. ATROPA.

Properties and employment similar to *Atropin*.

Dose 1 to 5 drops.

### ASCLEPIN.

Derived from—*Asclepias Tuberosa*.

Common names—*Pleurisy Root, White Root, Wind Root, Colic Root, Butterfly Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, anti-spasmodic, carminative, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, laxative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Fevers of every type, pneumonia, croup, peritonitis, pleuritis, rheumatism, colic, colds, coughs, hepatic derangements, constipation, whooping cough, hysteria, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, menorrhagia, and in inflammatory diseases of whatever type.*

Exercises an especial influence over the serous tissues; gives prompt relief in flatulent colic; of great value during the febrile stage of dysentery; used for triturating with Gelsemin, Veratrin, Hyoscyamin, Podophyllin, Sanguinarin, etc., to qualify their action. Its power is increased by administering in warm water.

Dose, two to four grains.

### CON. TINC. ASCLEPIAS.

Properties and employment similar to *Asclepin*.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

## BAPTISIN.

Derived from—*Baptisia Tinctoria*.

Common names—*Wild Indigo, Horsefly Weed, etc.*

Properties—*Alterative, emetic, laxative, stimulant, emmenagogue, tonic and anti-septic.*

Employment—*Amenorrhœa and defective menstruation, erysipelas, hepatic disorders*, whenever an *alterative* is indicated, and in *scarlatina and typhoid fevers*, and in all diseases that have a *putrescent tendency*.

It has also been used with very satisfactory results in some forms of *rheumatism and pneumonia*. It is unsafe to use during the period of *utero-gestation*, as it is capable of producing *abortion*. It excites the *glandular system* powerfully, which entitles it to the appellation of *resolvent*.

Externally it is a valuable remedy for all kinds of *ulcers*, even the foulest, either *gangrenous, eating, or syphilitic*. Also for *ulcerated sore throat, mercurial sore mouth, sore nipples, chronic sore eyes*, and in *short every ulcerous affection*. It may be sprinkled upon the surface of the *sore*, made into an *ointment*, or in a *poultice* with *elm bark*.

Dose, from one to three grains.

## CON. TINC. BAPTISIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Baptisin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

## BAROSMIN.

Derived from—*Barosma Orenata*.

Common name—*Buchu*.

Part used—*The Leaves*.

Properties—*Diuretic, alterative, diaphoretic, tonic, stimulant and anti-spasmodic.*

Employment—*Gravel, catarrh of the bladder, disease of the prostate gland, hematuria, rheumatism, gout, dropsy, cutaneous diseases, gonorrhœa, gleet, leucorrhœa, etc.*

Dose, two to three grains.

## CON. TINC. BAROSMA.

Properties, etc., similar to Barosmin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## BETIN.

Derived from—*Beta Vulgaris*.

Common name—*Garden Beets*.

Part used—*The Beets*.

Properties—*Resolvent, and emmenagogue*.

Employment—*To act on vitiated secretions of stomach and bowels, etc.,*

In doses of three grains, repeated three times a day, it is said to act as an emmenagogue.

Dose, from two to four grains.

## BRONCHITIS DROPS.

R.—*Rumex Crispus*, *Rhus Glabra*, *Hyoscyamus Niger*, *Uvularia Perfoliata*, *Cypripodium Pubescens*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, stimulant, sedative, nervous, and astringent*.

An invaluable remedy in the cure of bronchitis. In the treatment of bronchitis and throat diseases, these drops should be applied once or twice a day as far as possible, to the parts affected, especially in laryngitis.

Dose, from five to ten drops, to be repeated according to the urgency of the case.

## CON. TINC. CANNABIS IND.

From—*Indian Hemp*.

Properties—*Narcotic, anodyne, etc.*

Employment—*Neuralgia, tetanus, convulsions, hysteria, mental depression, etc.*

Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

## OIL OF CAPSICUM.

Derived from—*Capsicum Annuum*.

Common name—*Cayenne Pepper*.

Part used—*The Fruit*.

Properties—*Stimulant, anti-septic, and rubefacient*.

Employment—*Dyspepsia, constipation, remittent and scarlet fevers, coughs, colds, hoarseness, cholera, suspended animation, rheumatism, passive hemorrhages, and whenever a pure and powerful stimulant is needed.*

In the treatment of scarlet fever, and malignant sore throat, it is a most valuable remedy, both internally and as a gargle. As a gargle it must be greatly diluted. As a rubefacient, it is an elegant remedy. It acts very speedily, and is not liable to produce vesication. One drachm of the oil, in from four to eight ounces of alcohol, makes a strong rubefacient liniment. In this form it is beneficially used in rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, or, in *very* severe cases, it may be used of full strength.

Dose, as a stimulant, one-half to one drop on a little sugar. After thoroughly triturating it with sugar it may be dissolved in a little hot water, if desired.

## CAULOPHYLLIN.

Derived from—*Caulophyllum Thalictroides*.

Common name—*Blue Cohosh, Squaw Root, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, alterative, tonic, emmenagogue, parturifacient, diaphoretic, diuretic, and vermifuge.*

Employment—*Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, to promote delivery, after-pains, dyspepsia, rheumatism, dropsy, whooping cough, hic-cough, hysteria, hysteritis, aphthous sore mouth, to expel worms, etc.*

For relieving after-pains, particularly when combined with Cypripedin and Scutellarin, it is very efficient. As a preparatory parturient given in moderate doses, every night at bed-time for several weeks previous to confinement, it allays cramps, false pains, and other unpleasant symptoms. In atonic conditions of the uterus, passive hemor-

rhage, congestive dysmenorrhea, and prolapsus uteri, it has proved of much efficacy. When used to expedite delivery in cases of debility, fatigue or want of uterine energy, the dose should be repeated every thirty or sixty minutes.

Dose, as an alterative, one to three grains; for other purposes, two to five grains.

### CON. TINC. CAULOPHYLLUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Caulophyllin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

### CERASEIN.

Derived from—*Cerasus Virginiana*.

Common name—*Choke Cherry*.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Tonic, anti-periodic, diaphoretic, febrifuge, anti-spasmodic, and slightly astringent.*

Employment—*Intermittent and other fevers, debility, indigestion, chorea, hysteria, spermatorrhea, passive hemorrhages, chronic cough, the convalescing stages of diarrhea, dysentery, etc.*

The Cerasein is one of the most important and valuable acquisitions made to *Materia Medica* of late years. It supplies a necessity long felt by practitioners for a substitute for quinine in certain conditions of the system wherein the latter is inadmissible.

In the treatment of ague and fever, according to the experience of many practitioners, it is unequalled. It is alike applicable in the treatment of fevers of every type, and the convalescing stages of all acute diseases.

Dose, two to ten grains, repeated as desired.

### CON. TINC. CERASUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Cerasein.

Dose, 10 to 25 drops.



## COMP. CERASEIN PILLS—S. C.

Cerasein	} 1 gr.
Quinine	
Gelsemin	

Employed in cases of Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and where a general tonic is indicated.

Dose—3 pills, every three hours during the interval, to break chill; 8 pills every four hours, for two days after chill is broken; and 8 pills every four hours on *sixth day* from last chill, to guard the *seventh day*, or periodic return. Take same care on the 13th, 20th and 27th days, to guard the 14th, 21st and 28th days. If above directions are followed a sure cure can be guaranteed. In cases where the bowels are constipated, use the Comp. Podophyllin Pills in such doses, and as often as may be indicated.

ELIXIR CERASEIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

## CON. TINC. CHAMOMILE.

Common name—*Chamomile Flowers*.

Properties—*Tonic, carminative, and in large doses emetic.*

Employment—*Dyspepsia, flatulency, colic, and in painful menstruation.*

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## CHELONIN.

Derived from—*Chelone Glabra*.

Common names—*Balmony, Snake Head, Turtlebloom, Turtle Head, Salt Rheum.*

Part used—*The Herb.*

Properties—*Laxative, tonic, and vermifuge.*

Employment—*Dyspepsia, jaundice, constipation, and to expel worms.*

Especially valuable in the treatment of hepatic disorders.

Dose, one to two grains, repeated if desired.

## CON. TINC. CHELONE.

Properties, etc., similar to Chelonin.  
Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

## CHIMAPHILIN.

Derived from—*Chimaphila Umbelata*.  
Common names—*Prince's Pine*, *Pipsissewa*, *Wintergreen*,  
*Pyrola*, *Ground Holly*, etc.  
Part used—*The Plant*.  
Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, and astringent*.  
Employment—*Scrofula, rheumatism, droopy, gonorrhea,*  
*strangury, gravel, etc.*  
Especially useful in the treatment of chronic rheumatism;  
used in all vitiated conditions of the blood and fluids, skin  
diseases, and whenever an alterative, resolvent and tonic  
is indicated.

Dose, two to three grains.

## CON. TINC. CHIMAPHILA.

Properties, etc., similar to Chimaphilin.  
Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## CHIONANTHIN.

Derived from—*Chionanthus Virginica*.  
Common names—*Fringe Tree*, *Old Man's Beard*, etc.  
Part used—*Bark of the Root*.  
Properties—*Aperient, alterative, diuretic, tonic, and resol-*  
*vent*.  
Employment—*Bilious and typhoid fevers, jaundice and*  
*ague*.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains, to be given as indicated.

## CON. TINC. CHIONANTHUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Chionanthin.  
Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## COLLINSONIN.

Derived from—*Collinsonia Canadensis*.

Common names—*Hardback, Stone Root, Ox Balm, Knot Root, Healall, Rich Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, alterative, resolvent, and diuretic.*

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, gout, gravel, dropsy, catarrh of the bladder, leucorrhœa, hemorrhoids, colic, cramps, indigestion, etc.*

The most remarkable influences of the Collinsonin are observable in hemorrhoids and other diseases of the rectum.

The most inveterate and chronic cases are relieved, and frequently cured by means of this remedy, combined with Juglandin and Leptandrin, or Euonymin; above should be given three times a day, in severe cases.

Dose. two to four grains.

## CON. TINC. COLLINSONIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Collinsonin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

## CON. COLLINSONIA COMPOUND

R

Con. Tinc. Collinsonia.

"	"	Leptandrin.	
"	"	Juglandin, a a	3 i
"	"	Gelsemin,	3 ii

Mix.

Dose, from fifteen to sixty drops, to be repeated as may be required.

Useful in all cases where an alterative and laxative is indicated, that will not produce irritation of the Alimentary Canal.

*ELIXIR COLLINSONIN COMP. (See Elixirs).*

## COLOCYNTHIN.

Derived from—*Oucumis Colocynthis*.

Common names—*Colocynth*, *Bitter Cucumber*.

Part used—*The Fruit*.

Properties—*An irritant hydrogogus cathartic*.

Employment—*Obstinate quartan fevers, atonic jaundice, indolent dropsies, amenorrhœa, worms, chronic nervous affections, etc.*

Dose, one-fourth to one grain.

## CON. TINC. COLOCYNTHIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Colocynthin.

Dose, 2 to 8 drops.

## CORNIN.

Derived from—*Cornus Florida*.

Common names—*Dogwood*, *Boxwood*, *Flowering Cornel*, etc.

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, anti-periodic, and astringent*.

Employment—*Intermittent and other fevers, indigestion, debility, and the convalescing stages of many acute diseases*.

Used chiefly as a substitute for quinine where a peculiar idiosyncrasy forbids the use of the latter article. It is considered by some the best native substitute for the bark that we have. But it possesses other properties not less valuable than its anti-periodic power. In that distressing symptom of indigestion, termed heartburn, it gives prompt relief. It has also gained considerable reputation in the cure of leucorrhœa, chronic diarrhea, and dysentery.

Dose, two to four grains.

## CON. TINC. CORNUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Cornin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## CORYDALIN.

Derived from—*Corydalis Formosa*.

Common names—*Turkey Corn, Turkey Pea, Stagger-wood, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, anti-scorbutic, resolvent, etc.*

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilis, cutaneous diseases, dropsy, debility, etc.*

The average dose of the Corydalin is two grains. It seldom or never disagrees with the stomach, and may be employed as a tonic in irritable conditions of that organ.

## CON. TINC. CORYDALIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Corydalin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## CYPRIPEDIN.

Derived from—*Cypripedium Pubescens*.

Common names—*Wild Ladies' Slipper, Yellow Umbel, Nerve Root, American Valerian, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, nervine, tonic, narcotic, and diaphoretic.*

Employment—*Hysteria, chorea, nervous headache, neuralgia, hypochondria, nervous irritability, fevers, debility, etc.*

There are many cases of idiosyncrasy, etc., where opium does not act kindly. In these cases, and as a general nerve, the Cypripedin is very beneficially used. Those cases of hysteria, chorea, nervous headache, neuralgia, hypochondriasis, etc., which are aggravated, or not relieved, by opium, this article is used with very happy results. It is also very beneficially used in all cases of nervous irritability, nervous headache, and is far preferable to administer to children than any of the preparations of Opium. There

is no danger of its producing constipation, and its tonic property renders it very serviceable in diseases of debility. It may be used in all cases where it is desirable to quiet the nervous system.

Dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. CYPRIPEDIUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Cypripedin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### DIGITALIN.

Derived from—*Digitalis Purpurea*.

Common name—*Fox-glove*.

Part used—*The Leaves*.

Properties—*Narcotic, arterial sedative, alterative, resolvent, diuretic, anti-septic, etc.*

Employment—*Dropsies, pneumonia—both acute and chronic, hemoptysis, neuralgia, mania, epilepsy, pertussis, asthma, rheumatism, disease of the heart—both functional and organic, croup, nervous affections of almost every type, to prevent abortion, glandular diseases, fever, and inflammations generally; also in scrofulous affections, chronic exanthema, local edema, ulcers, tumors, diseases of the bones and joints, etc.*

Digitalin exercises a powerful influence over the absorbent system, hence its indication in cases of dropsical effusions. It has the reputation of possessing cumulative properties, but this, we think, may be avoided by duly neutralizing the acidity of the system previous to his exhibition. Its use implies the necessity of much caution.

Dose, from one-eighth to one-half of one grain.

### CON. TINC. DIGITALIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Digitalin.

Dose, 1 to 4 drops.

### DIOSCOREIN.

Derived from—*Dioscorea Villosa*.

Common names—*Wild Yam, Colic Root, Devil's Bones, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic, expectorant, and diaphoretic.*

Employment—*Bilious colic, cholera morbus, nausea attending pregnancy, spasms, coughs, hepatic disorders, after-pains, flatulence, dysmenorrhea, and in all cases where an anti-spasmodic is required.*

Especially useful in the treatment of bilious colic and cholera morbus. It is prompt, safe, and reliable.

Dose, from one-half to four grains, repeated as required in different cases.

### CON. TINC. DIOSCOREA.

Properties, etc., similar to Dioscorein.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops, which can be repeated as desired.

### CON. TINC. EPIGEA REPENS.

Common name—*Trailing Arbutus, May Flower.*

Properties—*Diuretic and astringent.*

Employment—*In diseases of urinary organs.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

### ERGOTIN.

Derived from—*Ergota. (Secale Cornutum).*

Common names—*Ergot, Smut Rye.*

Properties—*Emmenagogue and parturient.*

Employment—*To produce uterine contraction, and for painful menstruation.*

Dose, from one-sixteenth to one-half of one grain, repeated as may be needed.

### CON. TINC. ERGOTA.

Properties, etc., similar to Ergotin.

Dose, 1 to 8 drops.

### OIL ERGOT.

Properties, etc., similar to Ergotin.

Dose, 1 to 4 drops.

## OIL OF ERIGERON.

Derived from—*Erigeron Canadense*.

Common names—*Fire Weed, Canada Fleabane, Colt's Tail, Scabious, etc.*

Part used—*The Plant.*

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, and diuretic.*

Employment—*Uterine hemorrhage, hemoptysis, hematemesis, hematuria, menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, uterine leucorrhea, gonorrhea, gravel, and all other affections of the urinary apparatus. Locally, in rheumatic affections, enlargement of the tonsils, neuralgia, spinal irritation, etc.*

Dose, two to four drops, triturated with sugar.

## ERYTHROXYLIN.

Derived from—*Erythroxylon Coca.*

Common name—*South American Coca.*

Part used—*The Leaves.*

Properties—*Nervine and stimulant.*

Employment—*To increase nervous action, etc.*

Dose, one-quarter to one grain.

## CON. TINC. ERYTHROXYLON.

Properties, etc., similar to Erythroxylin.

Dose, five to twenty drops.

## EUONYMIN.

Derived from—*Euonymus Americanus.*

Common names—*Wahoo, Burning Bush, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Tonic, laxative, alterative, and expectorant.*

Employment—*Dyspepsia, constipation, dropsy, hepatic torpor, and affections of the respiratory system.*

It is one of the most valuable agents for the relief of obstinate constipation. This medicine is successfully used



in the treatment of dyspepsia, torpid liver, and dropsy. It imparts tone to the stomach, and activity to the digestive organs.

Dose, one-half to three grains, repeated according to case.

### CON. TINC. EUONYMUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Euonymin.

Dose, 4 to 12 drops.

### EUPATORIN (PERFO.)

Derived from—*Eupatorium Perfoliatum*.

Common names—*Boneset, Thoroughwort, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb.*

Properties—*Aperient, emetic, diaphoretic, febrifuge, alterative, resolvent, and tonic.*

Employment—*Intermittent, remittent, typhoid, and other fevers, coughs, colds, influenza, catarrh, dyspepsia, debility, etc.*

Dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. EUPATORIUM (PERFO.)

Properties, etc., similar to Eupatorin Perfo.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### EUPATORIN (PURPU.) (EUPURPURIN.)

Derived from—*Eupatorium Purpureum*.

Common names—*Queen of the Meadow, Gravel-weed, Joe-pye, Trumpet-weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Diuretic, stimulant, astringent and tonic.*

Employment—*Gravel, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, hematuria, hematamiasis, hemoptysis, dysentery, whooping cough, asthma, etc.*

Dose, one to four grains, repeated according to case.

### CON. TINC. EUPATORIUM (PURPU.)

Properties, etc., similar to Eupatorin (Purpu.)

Dose, 4 to 12 drops.

## FRAZERIN.

Derived from—*Fraseria Carolinensis*.

Common name—*American Colombo*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, and mildly astringent*.

Employment—*Indigestion, debility, diarrhea, night-sweats, hysteria, gravelly disorders, etc.*

Frazerin is a special tonic and stimulant to the digestive organs, and particularly to the mucous membranes of the liver and other viscera concerned in digestion and assimilation. It possesses no laxative properties, but, on the contrary, is slightly astringent. As a tonic it will be accepted by the stomach when other tonics are rejected, and its employment is admissible in the most extreme cases of debility, by virtue of its kindly influences upon this and the surrounding organs.

Dose, one to three grains.

## CON. TINC. FRAZERIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Frazerin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## GELSEMIN.

Derived from—*Gelseminum Sempervirens*.

Common names—*Yellow Jessamine, Wild Jessamine, Woodbine, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root*.

Properties—*Febrifuge, nervine, anti-spasmodic, relaxant, alterative, emmenagogue, parturifacient, styptic, and narcotic*.

Employment—*Fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, rheumatism, hysteria, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, gonorrhea, chorea, spermatorrhea, epilepsy, paralysis, after-pains, convulsions, hic-cough, whooping cough, to expel worms, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera-infantum, dysentery, neuralgia, anemia, diseases of the eye, ear, to produce sleep, and for destruction of animal-  
culas in the body.*

*Especially valuable in the treatment of fevers and hem-*

orrhage of every kind; combined with Quinine, Hydrastin, or Cerasein, it is valuable in the treatment of intermittent fever.

In acute diseases it is better to give the Gelsemin in doses of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of one grain every one, two, or three hours.

The following recipe has been found very efficacious in the treatment of spermatorrhea.

R—Gelsemin . . . . . grs. viij.  
Lupulin . . . . . " xlvij.

Mix and divide into sixteen powders, give one at night, on retiring. It is an invaluable remedy in dysentery:—Give one-tenth to one-quarter of one grain after each evacuation, until cured.

Average dose, one-eighth to one grain.

Residents in a warm climate require more of the Gelsemin, than those in a cold one.

#### CON. TINC. GELSEMINUM.

Properties, etc., same as Gelsemin.

Its action is much quicker than the powder, consequently is preferred in acute cases.

Dose, 2 to 10 drops, repeated as may be necessary.

An over dose, or too frequent repetition will cause "double vision," (the constitutional effect on the eye.)

#### CON. TINC. GENTIANA.

Common name—*Gentian*.

Properties—*Tonic*.

Employment—*In all cases where a tonic is required.*

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

#### GERANIIN.

Derived from—*Geranium Maculatum*.

Common names—*Crane's-bill*, *Purple Crow-foot*, *Alum Root*, *Spotted Geranium*, etc.

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, and anti-septic.*

Employment—*Dysentery, diarrhea, hemoptysis, hematuria, passive hemorrhages, aphthous sore mouths, leucorrhea, gleet, diabetes, and all affections of the mucous surfaces.*

In its action it differs somewhat from astringents generally, in promoting instead of suppressing the secretive power of the mucous surfaces, and leaving them moist and invigorated in their functions.

The Geraniin is an excellent remedial in the treatment of dysentery and diarrhea, after the use of proper evacuants; also, in the latter stages of cholera infantum.

It has checked the vomiting in cholera when other means failed.

Dose, one to three grains.

#### CON. TINC. GERANIUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Geraniin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

#### OIL GINGER. (JAMAICA).

Derived from—*Zingiber Officinale.*

Common name—*Ginger.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Stimulant, carminative, sialagogue, rubefacient, and stomachic.*

Employment—*Flatulency, pains and cramps in the stomach and where a pure stimulant is required.*

Dose, one drop.

#### CON. TINC. GINGER.

Properties, etc., similar to Oil Ginger, (Jamaica.)

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

#### GOSSYPIN.

Derived from—*Gossypium Herbaceum.*

Common name—*Cotton Root.*

Part used—*Bark of Root.*

The bark of the Cotton Root has been highly recommended as an emmenagogue and diuretic. We have prepared the Gossypin at the earnest request of several physicians who have used the crude article to a great extent.

Dose, from one to five grains.

#### CON. TINC. GOSSYPIUM.

Employment, same as Gossypin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops, to be repeated as may be deemed best.

#### HAMAMELIN.

Derived from—*Hamamelis Virginica.*

Common names—*Witch Hazel, Winter-bloom, Spotted Alder, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Astringent, tonic, and sedative.*

Employment—*Diarrhea, dysentery, hemorrhages, stomatitis, leucorrhea, gleet, etc.*

Average dose, one to three grains.

#### CON. TINC. HAMAMELIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Hamamelin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

#### HELONIN.

Derived from—*Helonias Dioica.*

Common names—*Unicorn, False Unicorn, Drooping Starwort, Helonias, Devil's Bit, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue.*

Employment—*Prolapsus uteri, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, to prevent miscarriage, dyspepsia, worms, etc.*

No agent of the *Materia Medica* better deserves the name of *uterine tonic* than the Helonin. Especially useful in *debility of the uterus* and its appendages.

In chronic gastritis, and in the convalescing stage of acute diseases, where there is much gastric irritability, it will be tolerated by the stomach when other tonics are rejected.

Dose, two to four grains.

### CON. TINC. HELONIAS.

Properties, etc., similar to Helonin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

ELIXIR HELONIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

### CON. TINC. HYDRANGAEA.

Common names—*Hydrangea*, *Seven Barks*, etc.

Properties—*Tonic, sialagogue, cathartic, diuretic, and lithontriptic.*

Employment—*For gravel, etc.*

Dose, 15 to 30 drops.

### HYDRASTIN.

Derived from—*Hydrastis Canadensis*.

Common names—*Golden Seal*, *Yellow Puccoon*, *Ground Raspberry*, *Tumeric Root*, etc.

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Laxative, chologogue, alterative, resolvent, tonic, diuretic, anti-septic, etc.*

Employment—*Leucorrhea, gonorrhea, gleet, cystitis, fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, piles, ophthalmia, otorrhea, catarrh, and all diseases involving the mucous surfaces.*

Hydrastin exercises an especial influence over mucous surfaces. Its action in this respect is so manifest that the indications for its employment can not be mistaken. Upon the liver it acts with equal certainty and efficacy. As a chologogue and deobstruent it has few equals. In affections of the spleen, mesentery, and abdominal viscera generally, it is an efficient and reliable remedy. Also in

scrofula, glandular diseases generally, cutaneous eruptions, indigestion, debility, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, constipation, piles, and all morbid and critical discharges.

Dose, one to two grains.

### CON. TINC. HYDRASTIS.

Properties, etc., similar to Hydrastin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### HYDRASTIN MURIATE.

Properties—*Tonic and diuretic.*

Employment—*Whenever a pure tonic and diuretic is desired.*

Dose, one to three grains.

### HYDRASTIN SULPHATE.

Properties, employment, etc., same as *Muriate*.

Dose, one to two grains.

ELIXIR HYDRASTIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

### HYOSCYAMIN.

Derived from—*Hyoscyamus Niger*.

Common name—*Henbane*.

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Anodyne, anti-spasmodic, soporific, sedative, narcotic, diuretic, and laxative.*

Employment—*Neuralgia, gout, rheumatism, asthma, whooping cough, croup, chronic cough, hyperæsthesia, cramps, convulsions, nervous pains, catarrhal affections, bronchitis, laryngitis, etc.*

In large doses, narcotic and dangerous. In medicinal doses, it is anodyne, soporific, anti-spasmodic, and laxative. Usually given where Opium disagrees, or where constipation is to be avoided.

Dose, one-eighth to one grain.

## CON. TINC. HYOSCIAMUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Hyoscyamin.

Dose, 4 to 12 drops.

## IRISIN.

Derived from—*Iris Versicolor*.

Common name—*Blue Flag*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, sialagogue, laxative, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, vermifuge, etc.*

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilis, gonorrhea, dropsy, rheumatism, glandular swellings, eruptions of the skin, and affections of the liver and spleen.*

Irisin is justly esteemed as one of our most valuable alteratives.

Dose, two to four grains.

## CON. TINC. IRIS VER.

Properties, etc., similar to Irisin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## JALAPIN.

Derived from—*Ipomœa Jalapa*.

Common name—*Jalap*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*An irritant hydrogogue cathartic.*

Employment—*Dropsy, fevers, and whenever a powerful local cathartic is indicated.*

Dose, three grains.

## CON. TINC. JALAPA.

Properties, etc., similar to Jalapin.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.



## JUGLANDIN.

Derived from—*Juglans Cinerea*.

Common names—*Butternut, White Walnut, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, chologogue, laxative, deobstruent, detergent and diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic.*

Employment—*Fevers, dysentery, dyspepsia, piles, jaundice, hepatic disorders, and diseases of the urinary apparatus.*

In large doses, emetic and cathartic. In small doses, laxative, chologogue, deobstruent, detergent, diuretic, and alterative. Of exceeding value in the treatment of those fevers attended with gastric and enteric irritability, dysentery, habitual constipation, jaundice, dyspepsia, the various affections of the urinary apparatus, piles, and all visceral derangements. It operates without irritation, and leaves the bowels in a soluble condition.

Dose, two to five grains.

## CON. TINC. JUGLANS.

Properties, etc., similar to Juglandin.

Dose, 10 to 30 drops.

## CON. TINC. KRAMERIA.

Common name—*Rhatany.*

Properties—*Astringent and slightly tonic.*

Employment—*Dysentery, chronic diarrhea, hemorrhage, (internal and external.)*

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

## LEONTODIN.

Derived from—*Leontodon Taraxacum.*

Common name—*Dandelion.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, diuretic, and aperient.*

It is applicable to the diseases of the digestive organs and to hepatic derangements. It is used in congestion and chronic inflammation of the liver and spleen, in dropsical affections dependent on obstructions of the abdominal viscera. It is contra-indicated in acute inflammatory diseases.

Dose, two to four grains.

### CON. TINC. TARAXACUM.

Properties and employment, similar to Leontodin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

### LEPTANDRIN.

Derived from—*Leptandra Virginica*.

Common names—*Black Root*, *Culver's Root*, *Culver's Physic*, etc.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, deobstruent, cholagogue, laxative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Fevers of every type, dysentery, diarrhea, amyloid and fatty degeneration, diabetes, cholera infantum, dyspepsia, jaundice, piles, laryngitis, bronchitis, etc.*

It is one of the very best medicines known, to correct and stimulate the hepatic secretions in those cases where it is desirable not to produce debility by drastic alvine evacuations. It operates silently, yet surely.

Combined with Collinsonin, it is especially valuable in the treatment of chronic dysentery and diarrhea, for the treatment of children and delicate females, and many chronic diseases, where there is deficiency of the proper biliary secretion, and where, from the advanced stage of the disease, the former use of drastic cathartics rendering their repetition inadmissible, or any inflammatory condition of the stomach and bowels; the bowels can be moved and the secretions regulated with Leptandrin without danger of further prostration. It is very efficacious in the treatment of dysentery, diarrhea, and cholera infantum. In these diseases it is usually given in small doses, with *Gelsemin*, and repeated every one or two hours. The

marked success which has attended the use of the Leptandrin, in the treatment of summer complaints, demands for it a more prominent place in our *Materia Medica*, and further observations as to its therapeutic effects. It is also used with marked success in typhoid fever, intermittent, dyspepsia, jaundice, piles, biliary derangements, combined with Hydrastin or Quinine. Valuable in the treatment of chronic laryngitis, bronchitis, and other affections of the throat and chest. Leptandrin is used with Podophyllin to qualify the action of the latter. *The Leptandrin as prepared by us, will not harden by exposure to heat and moisture.*

Dose, two to four grains.

### CON. TINC. LEPTANDRIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Leptandrin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

### LOBELIN.

Derived from—*Lobelia Inflata*.

Common names—*Indian Tobacco*, *Emetic Wood*, etc.

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant, nervine, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, resolvent, and relaxant.*

Employment—*Croup, pneumonia, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, influenza, catarrh, hysteria, chorea, convulsions, poisoning, suspended animation, tetanus, false labor pains, sick headache, epilepsy, neuralgia, febrile diseases, cutaneous eruptions, etc.*

Dose, as an emetic, from one to three grains in warm water; repeated, if necessary, in ten minutes, until effect is produced.

As a diaphoretic and expectorant, from one-quarter to one-half of one grain.

In most cases it is better to give a small quantity of Lobelin, and repeat as often as may be necessary.

*Dose, from one-quarter to three grains.*

## CON. TINC. LOBELIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Lobelin.

Dose, as an emetic, from one to four fluid drachms.

As a diaphoretic and expectorant, from five to twenty drops.

## OLEO-RESIN OF LOBELIA INFLATA.

Properties—*Emetic, relaxant, expectorant, etc.*

Above is often made into pills and ointment.

Dose, one to three grains.

## OIL OF LOBELIA INFLATA.

This is the fixed oil of the seed.

Properties similar to the Lobelia.

The oil is given in doses of two to five drops, triturated with a little loaf sugar, to be repeated as occasion may demand. It is also used in combination with the Oils of Capsicum and Stillingia, for an external application in many cases.

## LUPULIN.

Derived from—*Humulus Lupulus*.

Common name—*Hops*.

Part used—*The Strobiles, or Cones*.

Properties—*Nervine, hypnotic, febrifuge, diuretic, and tonic*.

Employment—*Dyspepsia, delirium tremens, hysteria, after-pains, chordee, spermatorrhea, intermittent fevers, etc.*

The Lupulin under consideration should not be confounded with the pollen of the hops, sometimes, though improperly, called Lupulin.

In chronic gastritis it is invaluable. Procures sleep, without producing the narcotic effects of Opium, or constipating the bowels, and does not disorder the stomach. See article on Gelsemin.

Dose, one to two grains.

## CON. TINC. HUMULUS LUP.

Properties and employment similar to Lupulin.  
Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

ELIXIR LUPULIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

## LYCOPIN.

Derived from—*Lycopus Virginicus*.

Common names—*Water Horehound, Bugle Weed, Sweet Bugle, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb.*

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, sedative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Incipient phthisis, hemoptysis, hematemesis, hematuria, uterine and other hemorrhages, diabetes, chronic diarrhea and dysentery, cardiac affections, etc.*

One of the very best remedies of its class. In the treatment of hemoptysis and diabetes it has been found of peculiar and exceeding efficacy.

Average dose, from one to four grains.

## CON. TINC. LYCOPUS

Properties, etc., similar to Lycopin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## MACROTIN, OR CIMICIFUGIN.

Derived from—*Cimicifuga Racemosa*.

Common names—*Black Cohosh, Deer Weed, Rattle Root, Black Snake Root, Squaw Root, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, anti-spasmodic, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant, resolvent, nervine, emmenagogue, parturient, tonic, and narcotic.*

Employment—*Amenorrhea, leucorrhea, dysmenorrhea, hysteria, chorea, chlorosis, to facilitate delivery, rheumatism, coughs, colds, asthma, whooping cough, phthisis, small-pox, croup, convulsions, epilepsy, neuralgia, scrofula, indigestion,*

*prolapsus uteri, gonorrhea, gleet, spermatorrhea, intermittent fever, cutaneous diseases, bronchitis, laryngitis, etc.*

As a parturient, the Macrotin is a remedy of considerable merit. It is quite as sure to increase the contractile power of the uterus as the Ergot, but is not as violent in its effects in cases where the safety of the child would be endangered by the administration of the *secale cornutum*, this article may be safely given.

Dose, one to two grains three times per day. As a parturient two to three grains, to be repeated in from thirty to sixty minutes, if necessary.

### CON. TINC. MACROTYS.

Properties, etc., similar to Macrotin.

Dose, 1 to 10 drops.

### OIL MALE FERN.

Derived from—*Aspidium Filix Mas.*

Common name—*Male Fern.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Anthelmintic, etc.*

Employment—*To aid in expelling tape worm, and other parasites.*

Dose, eight to twenty drops, to be repeated as case requires.

### MENISPERMIN.

Derived from—*Menispermum Canadense.*

Common names—*Yellow Parilla, Moonseed, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, laxative, diuretic, stimulant, and resolvent.*

Employment—*Scrofula, syphilitic infections, cutaneous eruptions, gout, rheumatism, hepatic torpor, constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion, glandular enlargements, etc.*

The Menispermin is a remedy of positive and remarkable value.

On account of the stimulant, tonic, alterative and resolvent properties of the Menispermin, it is highly beneficial

in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, and tuberculous affections. When desirable to increase the stimulant effect, it may be joined with Xanthoxylin; and when the circulation is much enfeebled, accompanied with coldness of the extremities, with Sanguinarin. Menisperm is highly useful in gravelly disorders and dropsy. It stimulates the functions of the absorbent system, and promotes the depurative action of the kidneys, resolving calculous deposits, and favoring their expulsion. In all affections of the glandular system we would recommend it as worthy of the confidence of the profession.

Medium dose, two grains.

### CON. TINC. MENISPERMUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Menisperm.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### MYRICIN.

Derived from—*Myrica Cerifera*.

Common name—*Bayberry*.

Part used—*Bark of the Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, astringent, stimulant, diuretic, anti-spasmodic, styptic, and anti-syphilitic*.

Employment—*Apthous affections, scrofula, diarrhea, dysentery, jaundice, leucorrhea, catarrh, polypus, fistula, suppression of urine, to allay false labor pains, burns, chancres and wherever a stimulating astringent is needed*,

In cases of atony of the digestive apparatus, and general debility, it will be found one of the most serviceable agents in the *Materia Medica*. As an alterative the Myricin is a medicine of considerable value, but must be given in combination with some laxative, to obviate its constipating tendency. It is successfully used in scrofula, dysentery, diarrhea and where astringents or alteratives are indicated.

Average dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. MYRICA.

Properties, etc., similar to Myricin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

## PHYTOLACIN.

Derived from—*Phytolacca Decandra*.

Common names—*Poke Root, Garget, Scoke, Pigeon Berry, Coakum, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, deobstruent, detergent, anti-syphilitic, anti-scorbutic, anti-herpetic, diuretic, laxative, slightly narcotic, and in larger doses emetic and cathartic.*

Employment—*Rheumatism, scrofula, syphilis, gonorrhea, salt rheum, itch, and other cutaneous diseases, glandular affections, as tuberculosis of the liver, spleen, etc., carcinoma, hepatic torpor, etc.*

The Phytolacin is one of the most decided alteratives of the *Materia Medica*.

Dose, one to three grains.

## CON. TINC. PHYTOLACCA.

Properties, etc., similar to Phytolacin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## PRUNIN.

Derived from—*Prunus Virginiana. (Cerasus Serotina.)*

Common names—*Wild Cherry, Black Cherry, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Stimulant, tonic, expectorant, and in large doses sedative.*

Employment—*Coughs, colds, incipient phthisis, dyspepsia, hectic fever, debility, scrofula, etc.*

Dose, two to three grains.

## CON. TINC. PRUNUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Prunin.

Dose, 10 to 15 drops.



## POPULIN

Derived from—*Populus Tremuloides*,  
Common names—*Upland Poplar, White Poplar, Quaking Aspen, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark.*

Properties—*Alterative, tonic, diuretic, stomachic, depurative, vermifuge, and diaphoretic.*

Employment—*Indigestion, flatulence, worms, hysteria, jaundice, fevers, cutaneous diseases, scalding and suppression of urine, night sweats, etc.*

As a remedy for frequent and painful micturition, accompanied with heat or scalding, combined with a little tincture of Myrrh, it perhaps stands unrivalled.

Dose, two to four grains.

## CON. TINC. POPULUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Populin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## OIL OF POPULUS.

Valuable as external application for burns, sore nipples, abrasions of the skin, and various eruptions.

In its influences it seems to partake of the character of the balsams.

For some forms of the eczema, salt rheum, excoriated nipples, healthy ulcers, etc., this will be found one of the most efficient applications.

## PODOPHYLLIN.

Derived from—*Podophyllum Peltatum.*

Common names—*Mandrake and May Apple.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Number of Principles—*Two, viz.: Resinoid and Neutral.*

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, cholagogue, solvent, alterative, diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, vermifuge, etc.*

**Employment**—*Fevers and inflammations* of almost every type, all disorders of the *liver, spleen*, and other viscera, *croup, pneumonia, rheumatism*, both acute and chronic, *scrofula, indigestion, venereal diseases, jaundice, piles, constipation, dropsy, gravel, inflammation of the bladder, suppression and retention of the urine, eruptions of the skin, amenorrhea, leucorrhea, ophthalmia, otorrhea*, and, in short, whenever an *alterative* is required.

In large doses, say from three to five grains, Podophyllin is an active emeto-cathartic; its operation is attended with copious bilious discharges, a lingering, death-like nausea, and frequently with severe griping pains in the small intestines. Vomiting seldom occurs until from two to four hours after the medicine has been administered. From this fact may be learned that the sickness, griping, and other unpleasant symptoms arise more from the acrid character of the morbid matters dislodged, than from the primary influences of the remedy itself. The neutral principal is entirely soluble in the stomach, while the resinoid is soluble only in the enteric secretions. Podophyllin is often combined with various other remedies in order to modify its operation; among these, Leptandrin, Phytolacin, Asclepin, Oil of Capsicum, Xanthoxylin, Caulophyllin, and Gelsemin. Of all the valuable properties pertaining to the Podophyllin, perhaps none are more remarkable, than its power, in connection with Olive Oil, of removing biliary concretions. Administer a full cathartic dose in combination with Euonymin and Caulophyllin at night on retiring; the following morning, as soon as the nausea has subsided, give from four to eight ounces of Olive Oil.

In many respects the Podophyllin, usually acts like the mercurial preparations. When given alone, its operation as a cathartic is slow, requiring from six to twelve hours for its full effects. If it is desirable to produce catharsis sooner than that, it is well to combine it with the bitartrate of Potassa, or Jalapin. Caution should be used in the administration of this article, in cases of *inflammation* or *high state of irritation* of the *stomach and bowels*.

Its use is indicated in all cases where mercurials are usually given, and as the profession generally understand the indications for their use, they will readily learn to use the Podophyllin by a transfer of that knowledge.

In glandular diseases, primary and secondary syphilis, dropsies, disease or torpidity of the liver, and in nearly all cases where an alterative or a cathartic is indicated, the Podophyllin has been fully and successfully tested. When judiciously given, it seldom disappoints the reasonable expectations of the Physician.

The average cathartic dose of Podophyllin is two grains; an emeto-cathartic dose, from three to five grains, although one or two grains will frequently vomit; as an alterative, from one-eighth to one-half of one grain.

### CON. TINC. PODOPHYLLUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Podophyllin.

Dose, as alterative and cathartic, from 2 to 15 drops.

### PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,—S. C.

Employment—*In all cases where an active cathartic is indicated.*

Above Pills are more drastic in their action than the Comp. Podophyllin Pills.

### COMP. PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,—S. C.

Podophyllin }  
Leptandrin, } 1 and 2 grain.

Employment—*In all cases where an active cathartic and alterative is indicated.*

ELIXIR PODOPHYLLIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

### PTELEIN.

Derived from—*Ptelea Trifoliata*.

Common names—*Wafer-ash, Shrubby Trefoil, etc.*

Part used—*The Bark of the Root.*

Properties—*Tonic, stimulant, and alterative.*

Employment—*Tonic and stimulant to kidneys, stomach and bowels*, and in all cases where a remedy is needed to act on the *mucous surface*.

Dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. PTELEA.

Properties, etc., similar to Ptelein.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### CON. TINC. PULSATILLA.

Common names—*Pulsatilla, Pasque Flower*.

Properties—*Nervine, alterative, anti-spasmodic, etc.*

Employment—*To allay nervous irritability, nausea, spasms, diarrhea, incontinence of urine, etc.*

Dose, one to five drops.

### RHEIN.

Derived from—*Rheum Palmatum*.

Common name—*Rhubarb*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Cathartic, alterative, laxative, tonic, resolvent, chologogue, and anti-septic*.

Employment—*Dyspepsia and its concomitant symptoms, heartburn, flatulence, constipation, etc., diarrhea, dysentery, colic, atonic dropsy, chlorosis, mucous cachexies, scrofula, diabetes, mellitus, fevers, hemorrhoids, jaundice, biliary calculi, asthenic catarrhs, etc.*

Dose, one to four grains.

### CON. TINC. RHEUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Rhein.

Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

### RHUSIN.

Derived from—*Rhus Glabrum*.

Common names—*Sumach, Upland Sumach, etc.*

Part used—*Bark of the Root*.

Properties—*Tonic, astringent, and anti-septic*.

**Employment**—*Diarrhea, dysentery, aphthous and mercurial sore mouth, diabetes, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, hectic fever, and scrofula.*

Rhusin may be justly classed amongst the most valuable of the astringent tonics. It is healing and soothing to the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and is very useful in the treatment of chronic diarrhea, occurring in consumptive patients.

Dose, one or two grains.

#### CON. TINC. RHUS.

Properties, etc., similar to Rhusin.

Dose, 2 to 10 drops.

#### CON. TINC. RUBUS VIL.

**Common name**—*Blackberry Root.*

**Properties**—*Tonic, and astringent.*

**Employment**—*Diarrhea, dysentery, cholera-infantum, passive hemorrhage from stomach, etc.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

#### CON. TINC. RUDEBECKIA.

**Common name**—*Thimbleweed.*

**Properties**—*Tonic, diuretic, and balsamic.*

**Employment**—*Bright's disease, and enlargement of spleen.*

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

#### RUMIN.

**Derived from**—*Rumex Crispus.*

**Common names**—*Yellow Dock, Sour Dock, etc.*

**Part used**—*The Root.*

**Properties**—*Alterative, resolvent, detergent, anti-scorbutic, and mildly astringent and laxative, much like Rhubarb.*

**Employment**—*Scrofula, rheumatism, scorbutus, salt rheum, leucorrhœa, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, etc.*

**Average dose**, three grains.

## CON. TINC. RUMEX.

Properties, etc., similar to Rumin.

Dose, 10 to 15 drops.

## CON. TINC. SABINA.

Common name—*Savin*.

Properties—*Stimulant, Emmenagogue, etc.*

Dose, 2 to 10 drops.

## SANGUINARIN.

Derived from—*Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

Common names—*Blood Root, Red Puccoon, etc.*

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Emetic, sedative, febrifuge, stimulant, tonic, alterative, resolvent, diuretic, emmenagogue, detergent, anti-septic, expectorant, laxative, errhine, and escharotic.*

Employment—*Fevers, pneumonia, croup, influenza, rheumatism, amenorrhea, whooping cough, asthma, constipation, gravel, scrofula, jaundice, dropsy, dyspepsia, etc.*

Dose, one to three grains.

## CON. TINC. SANGUINARIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Sanguinarin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

## SCUTELLARIN.

Derived from—*Scutellaria Lateriflora*.

Common names—*Blue Scullcap, Mad Dog Weed, etc.*

Part used—*The Herb*.

Properties—*Nervine, tonic, diuretic, and anti-spasmodic.*

Employment—*Convulsions, chorea, delirium, hysteria, dysmenorrhea, neuralgia, nervous debility, urinary disorders, etc.*

The Scutellarin is a valuable nervine, quieting the nervous system in many cases, where other nervines entirely fail. For children, it is better, in most cases, than the

preparations of Opium. It has been found very serviceable in the treatment of convulsions, neuralgia, chorea, and all forms of nervous derangement. The nervous excitability, restlessness, and wakefulness attending acute and chronic diseases, can easily be controlled, and sleep procured by the administration of this remedy.

Dose, from one to two grains.

### CON. TINC. SCUTELLARIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Scutellarin.

Dose, 2 to 10 drops.

### SENECIN.

Derived from—*Senecio Gracilis*.

Common names—*Life Root, Unkum, Cough Weed, Female Regulator, etc.*

Part used—*The Plant.*

Properties—*Diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, febrifuge, expectorant, pectoral, alterative, and tonic.*

Employment—*Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, hysteria, gravel, strangury, chlorosis, dropsy, dysentery, gonorrhoea, coughs, colds, loss of appetite, debility, etc.*

It exercises an especial influence over the female reproductive organs.

Give in doses of from one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. SENECIO.

Properties, etc., similar to Senecin.

Dose, 8 to 20 drops.

## CON. TINC. SENNA.

Common name—*Alex Senna*.

Properties—*Cathartic*.

Employment—*As purgative, and in all forms of febrile disorders.*

Dose, 10 to 25 drops.

## CON. TINC. SILPHIUM.

Common name—*Rosin Weed*.

Properties—*Diuretic, and expectorant*.

Employment—*Intermittent fever, coughs, asthma, and pulmonary affections.*

Dose, 15 to 20 drops.

## SMILACIN.

Derived from—*Smilax Officinalis*.

Common name—*Sarsaparilla*.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, and detergent*.

Employment—*Scrofula, venereal diseases, rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, etc.*

Dose, two to five grains.

## CON. TINC. SMILAX.

Properties, etc., similar to Smilacin.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## OIL OF SOLIDAGO.

Derived from—*Solidago Odora*.

Common name—*Sweet Scented Goldenrod*.

Properties—*Aromatic, stimulant, carminative, and diuretic.*

Employment—*Pain in the stomach and bowels, flatulence, suppression of urine, inflammation of the kidneys and bladder, and for inhalation in diseases of the respiratory organs.*



It is a mild but efficient remedy in the complaints above mentioned. It may be given in doses of from two to FIVE drops, triturated with sugar, and repeated every thirty or sixty minutes until relief is obtained.

### CON. TINC. SPIGELIA.

Common name—*Pink Root*.  
 Properties—*Vermifuge*.  
 Employment—*To expel worms*.  
 Dose, 5 to 20 drops.

### STILLINGIN.

Derived from—*Stillingia Sylvatica*.  
 Common names—*Queen's Root, Queen's Delight, Yaw Root, Marcorry, Cock-up-hat, etc.*  
 Part used—*The Root*.  
 Properties—*Alterative, resolvent, stimulant, tonic, diuretic, anti-syphilitic, etc.*  
 Employment—*Scrofula, syphilis, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, cutaneous diseases, incontinence of urine, impotence, sterility, rheumatism, bronchitis, stomatitis, and whenever an alterative is required.*  
 Average dose, one to three grains.

### CON. TINC. STILLINGIA.

Properties, etc., similar to Stillingin.  
 Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

### OIL STILLINGIA.

Used externally as a counter-irritant and discutient. Dissolved in Alcohol, either alone or combined with the Oils of Lobelia and Capsicum, it is applied to painful rheumatic swellings, contractions of the joints, curvature of the spine, and to discuss indolent tumors.

## CON. COMP. STILLINGIA ALTERNATIVE.

R.—Rad. *Stillingia Sylvatica*, Rad. *Corydalis Fœrmosa*, Rad. *Phytolacca Decandria*, Rad. *Iris Versicolor*, Cort. *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, Fol. *Chimaphila Umbellata*, Sem. *Cardamomum*.

This is a powerful and efficient alterative, and is adapted to fulfil the *morbid* indications of disease to, perhaps, a greater extent than any other preparation.

In the treatment of syphilitic affections it is invaluable. In strumous, cancerous, cutaneous, and rheumatic affections, and, in short, in every *morbid* cachexy, where a powerful alterative and depurative is indicated, it may be advantageously employed. In bronchitis, hepatic derangements, leucorrhœa, etc., it has proved of eminent service.

Dose, one to five drops in a little water, sweetened if desired.

The *Comp. Syrup of Stillingia* may be readily prepared by adding one ounce of this preparation to thirty-two of simple syrup, and flavoring as desired.

ELIXIR STILLINGIA COMP.. (See Elixirs)

## TRILLIUM

Derived from—*Trillium Pendulum*.

Common names—*Beth-root*, *Birth-root*, etc.

Part used—*The Root*.

Properties—*Astringent, styptic, alterative, tonic, diaphoretic, expectorant, anti-septic, and emmenagogue.*

Employment—*Hemorrhages, either external or internal, leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri, menorrhagia, dyspepsia, whooping cough, asthma, immoderate flow of the lochia, etc.*

Dose, two to four grains.

## CON. TINC. TRILLIUM

Properties, etc., similar to *Trillium*.

Dose, 10 to 20 drops.

## CON. TINC. UVA-URSI.

Common names—*Uva-Ursi*, *Bearberry*, etc.

Properties—*Astringent, diuretic, and tonic.*

Employment—*Chronic diarrhea, dysentery, diseases of the kidneys, etc.*

Dose, 15 to 20 drops.

## VERATRIN.

Derived from—*Veratrum Viride.*

Common names—*American Hellebore, Swamp Hellebore, Itch Weed, Indian Poke, etc.*

Part used—*The Root.*

Properties—*Emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, expectorant, nerve, anti-spasmodic, arterial sedative, alterative, resolvent, febrifuge, anodyne, soporific.*

Employment—*Intermittent, remittent, typhoid, and other fevers, pneumonia, pleuritis, rheumatism, delirium tremens, mania, affections of the heart, both functional and organic, congestions of the portal circle, whooping cough, asthma, hysteria, cramps, convulsions, scrofula, dropsy, epilepsy, amenorrhea, etc.*

In the treatment of dysentery it is a superior auxiliary, given every three or four hours, following it in one or two hours with one or two grains of the Geraniin.

There are but few remedies by which the heart's action can be so readily and surely controlled as with the Veratrin, which renders it a valuable remedy in palpitation, and where there is high arterial excitement. It may also be used in neuralgia, etc.

The Veratrin is a medicine of great power, and capable of producing serious results when recklessly or empirically administered; when given in full or over doses, produces vertigo, faintness, headache, dimness of vision, paleness, coldness, prostration, and violent emesis. When used in proper quantities, it excites diaphoresis, reduces the force and frequency of the heart's action, allays nervous excitability, subdues pain, and sometimes produces nausea and vomiting.

Dose, one-eighth to one-half grain.

## CON. TINC. VERATRUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Veratrin.

It is preferred, by many physicians, to the Veratrin in acute cases, the action being so much quicker.

Dose, 1 to 5 drops.

## VIBURNIN.

Derived from—*Viburnum Opulus* (*V. Oxycoccus*. Pursh.)

Common names—*High Cranberry*, *Cramp Bark*, etc.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Anti-spasmodic*, *anti-periodic*, *expectorant*, *alterative*, and *tonic*.

Employment—*Cramps*, *spasms*, *convulsions*, *asthma*, *hysteria*, *chorea*, *intermittent fever*, *pneumonia*, *dysmenorrhea*, *to prevent abortion*, and *to relieve after-pains*.

Dose, one to three grains.

## CON. TINC. VIBURNUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Viburnin.

Dose, 5 to 15 drops.

ELIXIR VIBURNIN COMP. (See Elixirs).

## XANTHOXYLIN.

Derived from—*Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*.

Common name—*Prickly Ash*.

Part used—*The Bark*.

Properties—*Stimulant*, *styptic*, *tonic*, *alterative*, and *sialagogue*.

Employment—*Rheumatism*, *scrofula*, *paralysis*, *indigestion*, *colic*, *syphilis*, etc.

There is, perhaps, no better permanent stimulant than this. Hence, in cold and languid states of the system, it is of great value. As a constitutional remedy in the treatment of old and indolent ulcers, it has proved remarkably efficacious. It has been found valuable in the treatment of

intestinal ulceration, and combined with Alnuin in the atonic condition which frequently follows an attack of cholera infantum. In hemorrhage of the stomach, bowels, or urinary organs, we have found it an invaluable remedy.

Dose, one to two grains.

### OIL OF XANTHOXYLUM.

A permanent and diffusive stimulant.

Used for the same purpose as the other preparations of the plant.

Dose, 2 to 5 drops.

### CON. TINC. XANTHOXYLUM.

Properties, etc., similar to Xanthoxylin.

Dose, 5 to 10 drops.

### COMP. EUONYMIN PILLS, S.C.

Euonymin, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	} 1 grain.
Leptandrin, $\frac{3}{8}$ grain.	
Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	

Employment—*In all cases where a powerful hepatic stimulant and cathartic are required.*

Dose, one to three at night.

# —ELIXIRS.—

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## SIMPLE ELIXIR.

Prepared to hold in solution or suspension *our Concentrated Tinctures*, thus affording a pleasant menstrum for administration of same.

Physicians will find this menstrum one long needed for the administration of the Concentrated Tinctures, or any other articles composed of Resin, or Resinoid principles. We have prepared it by request of a number of our patrons.

## ELIXIR ALNUIN COMPOUND.

Alnuin,	}	Alterative, resolvent, etc.
Leptandrin,		
Corydalin,		

Above preparation will be found applicable as alterative, etc., in cases where Alnuin is indicated. One teaspoon-full represents 15 *drops* of the combined Con. Tinctures.

Dose, one teaspoon-full three times a day.

## ELIXIR CERASEIN COMPOUND.

Cerasein,	}	Fever and Ague, etc.
Gelsemin,		
Quinine,		

A superior remedy for fever and ague, dumb ague, *intermittent fever*, and where a general tonic is required.

Dose for fever and ague, 1 drachm every 3 hours during [interval.  
 " dumb ague, 1 " " 4 "  
 " intermittent fever, 1 " " 4 "  
 to be continued as judgment of physician may indicate.

Above remedy prevents all nausea and vomiting, which often comes on before, or at time the chill commences.

### ELIXIR COLLINSONIN COMPOUND.

Collinsonin,	}	Hemorrhoids, Constipation, etc.
Leptandrin,		
Juglandin,		
Gelsemin,		

An invaluable remedy in the treatment of hemorrhoids, constipation, etc. Pleasant and agreeable to the taste. One drachm or teaspoon-full of Elixir, represents "Fifteen drops" of the combined Concentrated Tinctures of above.

Dose, one teaspoon-full three times a day.

### ELIXIR HELONIN COMPOUND.

Helonin	}	Uterine Tonic, etc.
Alnuin,		
Populin,		
Juglandin,		

A superior uterine tonic.

Each drachm of Elixir, represents twelve drops of *combined* Con. Tinctures of above articles.

### ELIXIR HYDRASTIN COMPOUND.

Hydrastin,	}	Diuretic, Laxative Tonic, etc.
Helonin,		
Leptandrin,		
Eupatorin, Purpu, etc.		

A valuable remedy in the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, also, for weakness of those organs.

*Each drachm of above Elixir, represents twenty drops of combined Concentrated Tinctures.*

## ELIXIR LUPULIN COMPOUND.

Lupulin, } For Spermatorrhœa, etc.  
 Gelsemin, }  
 Alnuin. }

One teaspoon-full represents 10 drops of the combined Con. Tinctures.

Dose, one teaspoon-full, morning, noon, and on retiring at night.

## ELIXIR PODOPHYLLIN COMPOUND.

Podophyllin, } Alterative and Cathartic.  
 Juglandin, }  
 Gelsemin, }

Above compound will be found to be a prompt and efficient remedy where an Alterative or Cathartic is required. One teaspoon-full represents *ten drops* of the combined Con. Tinctures.

Dose, as Alterative, one teaspoon-full.

Dose, as Cathartic, two teaspoons-full.

## ELIXIR STILLINGIA COMPOUND.

Above Elixir will be found a pleasant and palatable remedy and very efficient when a general alterative is required. One teaspoon-full represents *five drops* of the "Con. Comp. Stillingia Alterative," which we have made for many years, and which has been spoken highly of.

## ELIXIR VIBURNIN COMPOUND.

Viburnin, } For Dysmenorrhœa, etc.  
 Discorein, }  
 Gelsemin. }

This remedy will be found very efficient in all cases where the Viburnin is indicated. One teaspoon-full represents "*Twelve drops*," of the combined Con. Tinctures.

Dose, one teaspoon-full to be repeated as often as required.



## ADDENDA.

As we believe the following will be of interest to the medical profession, we re-print article (in part,) as follows :—

### On the Secretion of Bile as affected by Cholagogues.

DR. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD, Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, has presented a report on this subject to the Scientific Grants Committee of the British Medical Association (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Feb. 8, 1879), of which the following is the summary of results obtained :—

Podophyllin is a very powerful stimulant of the liver. During the increased secretion of bile, the percentage amount of the special bile solids is not diminished. If the dose be too large, the secretion of bile is not increased. It is a powerful intestinal irritant.

Euonymin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It is not nearly so powerful an irritant of the intestine as podophyllin.

Sanguinarin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It also stimulates the intestine, but not nearly so powerfully as podophyllin.

Irisin is a powerful hepatic stimulant. It also stimulates the intestine, but not so powerfully as podophyllin.

Leptandrin is a hepatic stimulant of moderate power. It is a feeble intestinal stimulant.

Colocynth is a powerful hepatic as well as intestinal stimulant. It renders the bile more watery, but increases the secretion of biliary matter.

Jalap is a powerful hepatic as well as intestinal stimulant.

Menispermis does not stimulate the liver. It slightly stimulates the intestinal glands.

Baptisin is a hepatic, and also an intestinal stimulant of considerable power.

Phytolacin is a hepatic stimulant of considerable power. It also slightly stimulates the intestinal glands.

Hydrastin is a moderately powerful hepatic stimulant, and a feeble intestinal stimulant.

Juglandin is a moderately powerful hepatic and a mild intestinal stimulant.

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# **HAND-BOOK OF PRACTICE.**

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## General Diseases.

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### HYPERÆMIA.

*Plethora, or Fullness of Blood.*

Comp. Podophyllin Pills every two or three days; Phytolacin, Hydrastin, Xanthoxylin or Alnuin are indicated, in combination with the Bi-Carbonate Soda.

If there is a tendency to fatty degeneration, the Con. Tinc. Veratrum should be given three times a day. Populin, Barosmin or Eupatorin Purpu as diuretics.

### ANÆMIA.

*Deficiency, or Poverty of the Blood.*

- R.— Con. Tinc. Gelsemin,.....v *gtts.*  
Cerasein, .....ii *grs.*  
Or—  
Con. Tinc. Gelsemin,.....v *gtts.*  
Cornin,.....ii *grs.*

To be given three times a day. Also, Betin in three grain doses, and Con. Tinc. Cypripedium in ten drop doses three times a day. Special causes of the disease must be treated according to their character.

### LEUCOCYTHÆMIA.

*Morbid State of the Blood.*

Give Xanthoxylin, Oil Erigeron, Ginger, Capsicum, etc. as stimulants. Hydrastin, Populin, or Cerasein as tonics.

Populin, Barosmin and Eupatorin Purpu as diuretics. Sanguinarin, Phytolacin, Leptandrin, Juglandin and Collinsonin as laxatives, and Gelsemin or Cypripedin to control nervous excitement.

### URÆMIA.

For excessive excretion of urine, Cerasein, Alnuin and Betin are to be given three times a day, or Geraniin, Cornin and Myricin. Capsicum plaster to be applied to the back.

For undue secretion, Oil Erigeron, Xanthoxylin, Eupatorin Purpu and Barosmin; as laxatives, one or more of the following: Leptandrin, Collinsonin, Juglandin, Euonymin, Apocynin. If enemas are required use Hop Tea, or combined with Con. Tinc. Lobelia. Gelsemin will control excessive nervous action, relieve pain, induce sleep and prevent fits should there be indications of same. Hydrastin and Bi-Carbonate of Soda should be given as a tonic.

### ACHOLIA.

#### *Deficiency of Bile.*

Comp. Podophyllin Pills every other night, followed by the use of Hydrastin, Alnuin, Xanthoxylin, Capsicum, Oil Erigeron, Phytolacin, Ptelein, Populin, Eupatorin Purpu, Apocynin, Gelsemin, and Chionanthin, as the case may indicate.

### PYÆMIA.

#### *Putrid Matter in the Blood.*

Give Phytolacin, Podophyllin, and Oil Erigeron in active doses.

Con. Tinctures of Veratrum, Gelseminum and Lobelia should be given in the inflammatory stage. Where poison has been introduced by wounds, apply a poultice of Elm,

covered with Lobelin and Anagalliin, to the parts affected. Vapor bath, to be continued for a long time, to the body, the head being uncovered.

Gelsemin and Anagalliin to be given every six hours, internally.

## THROMBOSIS : EMBOLISM.

### *Excess of Fibrin in the Blood.*

Con. Tinctures of Phytolacca and Ampelopsis should be given three times a day.

Oil Erigeron, Xanthoxylin and Betin are indicated. Give Chionanthin, Euonymin or Leptandrin at night. Muriate of Hydrastin and Populin as tonics. Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum, Scutellaria, and Cypripedium to strengthen the nervous system; Bi-Carbonate of Soda to be used morning and night.

## HÆMATOZOA.

### *Animalcula in the Blood.*

Oil Erigeron, Anagalliin, Gelsemin and Oil Male Fern, followed by the use of the Comp. Podophyllin Pills, every four or six days. Populin and other diuretics should be freely used.

## SCURVY.

Alnuin, Ptelein, Hydrastin, Populin, Xanthoxylin, Oil Solidago and Oil Erigeron are indicated. As a drink, use an infusion of Cocoa Shells, at meals. I consider common cider the best acid, in connection with the various acid fruits; and, to prevent the occurrence of this disease, it should be taken on long sea voyages.

## . PURPURA.

*Sanguineous Effusions into the Cutaneous and Mucous Tissues of the Body.*

Alnuin, Xanthoxilin, Phytolacin, Hydrastin, Populin, Leptandrin, Collinsonin, Euonymin, Ptelein, Gelsemin, Scutellarin, Eupatorin Purpu, and Barosmin are indicated.

## HYDROPHOBIA.

I have never had any satisfactory results in the treatment of this disease by the agents employed, and have never known of but one recovery, and that was under the care of a physician in Boston, in 1835. His treatment was Lobelia to the parts affected, and almost a continuous use of the vapor bath. As Gelsemin and Anagalliin will control spasms and neutralize poisons, I would suggest their trial by the profession.

## GLANDERS AND FARCY.

Use Capsicum, Vinegar and Common Salt with water. Hydrastin, Xanthoxilin, Alnuin, Myricin, Betin, Ptelein, Euonymin or Oil Erigeron should be given. Bi-Carbonate of Soda, Cerasein, Geraniin, or Baptisin for gargles.

## BOILS.

Apply a poultice of Sour Apples. Comp. Podophyllin Pills, Hydrastin, and Comp. Cerasein Pills are indicated.

## STYES.

Open the boil and introduce a small quantity of the *Comp. Caustic*. Tonics and laxatives are indicated.

## CARBUNCLES.

Before the carbuncle is open, apply poultice of Sour Apples and Lobelin; after it is open apply the Comp. Caustic, and sprinkle on the parts Alnua, Phytolacin, Baptisin or Trilliin. Comp. Podophyllin Pills, Populin, Hydrastin, and Gelsemin to be given as case requires.

## MALIGNANT PUSTULES.

First apply the Compound Caustic, and then a poultice to the pustule, composed of Elm, Lobelin and Baptisin. Gelsemin, Capsicum and Ginger to be given. Use Comp. Cerasein Pills as a tonic.

## CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE.

In apoplexy, to distinguish between extravasation of blood, and simple or nervous apoplexy, give an enema composed of eight ounces of water, and one half to one ounce of the Comp. Tinc. of Lobelia. If there is an extensive hemorrhage, no effect will be produced, and the patient will remain in the same unconscious state, but if the attack is simple apoplexy, consciousness will be restored in a few moments, or signs of distress, which precedes consciousness. After repeating the enema a second time, and no consciousness is shown, I pronounce the case hopeless, but if there is a reaction, I at once give remedies to relax and equalize the circulation, and stimulate nervous action, such as Gelsemin, Veratrin, Capsicum, Xanthoxylin and Lobelin. Senecin, Scutellarin, and Eupatorin Purpu should be given as diuretics, and Chelonin as a tonic.

## OTORRHAGIA.

### *Hemorrhage from the Ear.*

When it is necessary to inject anything into the ear to relieve the various causes of hemorrhage, I use a solution



of the 'Alnuin. If hooping-cough, asthma, sneezing or vomiting has caused the hemorrhage, Gelsemin is the remedy.

## EPISTAXIS.

### *Nose Bleed.*

A solution of Alnuin should be snuffed up the nose. In some cases it will be found necessary to plug the nose with cotton wool, on which place the Alnuin. Tinctures of Xanthoxylum and Erigeron should be given several times a day. Collinsonia Compound should be given, to keep the bowels well open.

## STOMATORRHAGIA.

### *Discharges of Blood from Mouth and Throat.*

When the hemorrhage proceeds from scurvy, ulceration, or a disorganization of the mucous membrane, washes of Myrcin, Baptisin, Trilliin, Phytolacin, Alnuin, or Bi-Carbonate of Soda are indicated.

The combined Tinctures of Xanthoxylum, Erigeron and Alnuin should be mixed with sugar, and given several times a day. If the hemorrhage is caused by the improper use of mercury, put twenty grains of Iodide Potassium to eight ounces of water and use it as a gargle, in connection with the other remedies for hemorrhage.

## SPONTANEOUS HEMORRHAGE.

When this hemorrhage proceeds from the eyes, gums, nails of the hands and feet, without any apparent external injury, place the patient in bed, and put them under the influence of Gelsemin, Xanthoxylin, Alnuin and Oil Erigeron.

By the continuation of these remedies with tonics and *laxatives*, treatment is usually successful.

**HÆMOPTYSIS.**

*Spitting of Blood from the larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, and air cells of the lungs.*

If the hemorrhage is profuse, place the patient in bed with warm applications to the feet, and give the Tinctures of Oil Erigeron, Alnuin, and Gelseminum combined, and repeat as the case may require. To prevent its return give Alnuin, Xanthoxylin, Lycopin, Phytolacin, Chionanthin, Hydrastin, Senecin, Scutellarin, Oil Erigeron, etc.

**HÆMATEMESIS.**

*Hemorrhage from the Stomach.*

Give the patient ten grains of Alnuin, and fifteen grains of Myricin in four ounces of water. This will soon be expelled from the stomach, when the medicine should be repeated. As soon as the hemorrhage subsides give the Con. Tinctures of Alnus, Gelseminum, Xanthoxylum and Oil Erigeron. Cocoa Shells, Milk and Elm should be the diet.

**UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.**

When enemas for the vagina are indicated, use twenty grains of each Alnuin and Myricin, to one pint of water. With one of Chase's Vaginal Syringes, inject one or two syringes full of the liquid, retaining each in the Vagina for a few minutes. Hop Tea can be used with advantage in same manner. For internal remedies, Gelsemin, Lycopin, Senecin, Alnuin, Xanthoxylin, Oil Erigeron, Oil Solidago, Hydrastin, etc.

Special treatment is required for the various causes which produce hemorrhage.

**HÆMATURIA.**

*Hemorrhage from the Urethra.*

*Tinctures of Oil Erigeron and Xanthoxylum to be given*

in active doses, followed with Alnuin, Lycopin, Populin, Senecin, Eupatorin Purp, Chionanthin, etc. For enemas, Alnuin and Hydrastin.

### INFLAMMATION.

For external applications, use warm baths of various kinds, also relaxing, soothing and stimulating applications to the parts affected. For internal use, Gelsemin, Veratrin, Lobelin, Capsicum, Asclepin, Xanthoxylin, Hydrastin, Geraniin, Alnuin and Chionanthin are indicated.

Lobelin and Lupulin to be used for enemas.

### DROPSY.

As alteratives—Podophyllin, Leptandrin, Juglandin, Collinsonin, Euonymin, Apocynin, Phytolacin, Chionanthin, Irisin, Corydalin, Stillingin, Chimaphilin, Baptisin, Ampelopsin and Ptelein are indicated.

As diuretics—Populin, Eupatorin Purpu, Senecin, Barosmin, Scutellarin, Cocoa Shells.

I advise the use of the sulphur bath.

The various forms of dropsy must be treated according to the different kinds, locality, etc.

### CANCER.

For resolvents—Phytolacin, Trilliin, Collinsonin, Baptisin, Irisin, Menisperm, Leptandrin and Euonymin.

I would also recommend in every stage of the disease, the internal use of Oil Erigeron, Anagalliin, Phytolacin, Oil Male Fern, Bi-Carb. Soda, and Acetic Acid.

### RODENT ULCER.

Wash out the ulcer with Comp. Caustic, and fill it with Alnuin, Trilliin or Baptisin. Repeat the use of the Caustic *as occasion may require*. Chionanthin, Ptelein, Phytolacin, Irisin and Oil Solidago are internal remedies.

## LUPUS.

Treatment the same as Rodent Ulcers.

## SCROFULA WITH TUBERCLE.

Phytolacin, Stillingin, Podophyllin, Alnuin, Leptandrin, Euonymin, Irisin and Betin are indicated.

Give from two to four ounces of common Cider, once a day.

Apply Phytolacin Ointment externally.

## SCROFULA WITHOUT TUBERCLE.

Irisin, Euonymin, Leptandrin, Hydrastin, Alnuin, Phytolacin, Stillingin, Populin, Barosmin, Betin and Cypripedin, are indicated internally.

Apply Lobelia and Phytolacin Ointments externally.

## RICKETS.

Collinsonia Compound, Alnuin, Betin, Xanthoxylin, Geraniin, Dioscorein, Cerasein, Acid as found in canned cherries and plums, are indicated. Child should be nursed until it is twelve months old.

## MELANOSIS.

Phytolacin, Irisin, Apocynin, Betin, Alnuin, Cerasein, Hydrastin, and Populin are indicated.

Give Bi-Carbonate of Soda at night.

## FATTY DEGENERATION.

Con. Tinc. Veratrum to be given three times a day. Alnuin, Muriate Hydrastin, Phytolacin and Euonymin should *also be given*.

### AMYLOID DEGENERATION.

Give Leptandrin, Collinsonin, Juglandin, Euonymin, Baptisin, Alnuin, Betin, Hydrastin or Chelonin.

Also, two ounces of cider in the morning, and twenty to thirty grains of Bi-Carbonate of Soda at night.

### MINERAL DEGENERATION.

Give Betin, in two to five grain doses, three times a day. Phytolacin, Sulphate Hydrastin, Alnuin and Apocynin are also indicated.

Take two to four ounces common cider twice a day.

If mercury or lead is in the system it should be extracted

### GOITRE.

#### *A Morbid Enlargement of the Thyroid Gland.*

Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum and Oil Erigeron, should be given three times a day. Apply Ointments of Phytolacin or Lobelin. Phytolacin, Irisin, Podophyllin, Leptandrin, and Hydrastin should be employed. Acetic, or Citric Acid should also be given.

### GOUT.

Apply to the parts a Sour Apple Poultice, or a poultice of something else in which vinegar is placed.

The patient should be kept under the influence of Con. Tincture of Gelseminum, while active laxative medicines, such as Leptandrin, Euonymin, Juglandin, and Apocynin are given. Laxative and diuretic tonics should be given, such as the Hydrastin and Populin. For a diuretic perhaps there is nothing better than the Barosmin, Asclepin, Scutellarin, Eupatorin Purpu, Senecin, or Cocoa Shells. As stimulants I would advise Con. Tinctures of Capsicum, *Ginger*, *Xanthoxylum*, or Oil Erigeron. If an active stim-

ulant is needed, I would apply the Tincture of Erigeron, to the affected parts. There is no doubt but that the sulphur bath, in this disease, is the best.

### ACUTE RHEUMATISM.

Give forty grains of Bi-Carbonate of Soda dissolved in water; after which, give in one dose—

R.— Podophyllin,.....*grs* ii.  
 Leptandrin,... .....*grs* iii.  
 Gelsemin,.....*grs* i.

Above can be repeated every two or three days, as the case may require.

Keep the patient under the influence of the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum, to promote perspiration and relieve the pain. Con. Tinctures of Capsicum and Xanthoxylum are indicated as stimulants. Populin as a tonic. Barosmin and Scutellarin as diuretics.

If any part of the body is swollen and painful, apply the stimulating liniment two or three times a day, and keep the parts moist and warm.

Any warm bath is good.

After the patient recovers, use the Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum for some time.

### CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

Apply to the parts affected the Lobelia Ointment, or stimulating liniment; Poultices containing Acetic Acid are good; also, all sweating applications.

Baths are of great benefit, especially the sulphur. Laxative medicines should be given two or three times a day, such as Euonymin, Apocynin, Leptandrin, Juglandin, or Irisin.

To act as resolvents, Phytolacin, Menispermis, Macrotoxin, or Caulophyllin should be given in connection with the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum.

Con. Tinctures Capsicum, and Xanthoxylum should be used as stimulants.

Diuretic and laxative tonics, are almost always indicated.

If this disease has been brought on by the use of mercury the system must be freed from it, or all medication will be in vain.

### OBESITY.

*Fat or Gross, Corpulency.*

Give as much Con. Tinc. Veratrum as the patient will bear, three times a day.

Aluin and Betin should also be employed.



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### SIMPLE CONTINUED FEVER.

Fevers will not run a certain course if the cause is early removed.

*Remove* morbid accumulations and obstructions, which cause arterial excitement. *This* will prevent any great abatement in the powers of the system, congestion or inflammation. To do this, give the Podophyllin and Leptandrin in active doses at first, and then in smaller quantities every twelve hours, until the discharges from the bowels become healthy in appearance, and an abatement of the fever. Con. Tinc. Gelseminum should be given to aid in the latter, and to induce sleep. Hydrastin, and Capsicum should be given to support and strengthen the system.

### TYPHUS FEVER.

*Brain, Malignant, Pestilential, Jail, and Putrid Fever.*

The various names given will suggest the propriety of *at once* removing obstructions, freeing the system from accumulated poison, and equalizing the circulation. If this is done in the early stages of the disease, there will not be much fever; and sore tongue, and hemorrhage from the bowels will be less frequent. Much care should be exercised in giving medicines that will irritate the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, for, if that is done, most certain it will be that you will have irritation, inflammation or ulceration to contend with, in addition to *the fever* you commenced to treat. Commence the treat-



ment by giving Podophyllin and Leptandrin in active doses every six hours for twenty-four or thirty-six hours. By this time most of the morbid accumulations will have been carried off by the bowels, pores and kidneys.

At the expiration of above period, equal parts of the Con. Tinctures of Leptandria, Juglans and Collinsonia should be given to keep the bowels open, preventing, by this means, the accumulation of poisonous substance which would cause a greater or less degree of inflammation, ulceration and hemorrhage.

If the treatment is carried out at the first commencement of the disease, it will also prevent the typhoid characteristics of looseness, dysentery and diarrhea, which course nature takes to free itself from the accumulated poisons. But, if they are not freed from the system, we have a train of effects to treat.

First comes the fever.—For this I give Con. Tinctures of Veratrum, Gelseminum, Aconitum or Lobelia. Second, looseness and diarrhea.—I give the Collinsonia Compound every three or four hours to assist in carrying off the morbid accumulations; Alnuin, Cerasein and Betin to relieve the irritation. Third, hemorrhage or dysentery.—I give the Collinsonia Comp. every four to six hours. To stop the hemorrhage, I give the Alnuin and Oil Erigeron. For the dysentery, Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum, Dioscorea and Xanthoxylum, in connection with Elm and Cocoa Shell Tea.

Enemas containing Myricin, Lupulin, Gelsemin or Lobelin with Elm are beneficial.

Muriate of Hydrastin, and Populin, should be used as tonics in the convalescent state. Con. Tinctures Xanthoxylum and Capsicum are the best stimulants.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

*Pythogenic Fever, Enteric Fever, Infantile Remittent Fever, Febris Mesenterica Maligna, Night Soil Fever, Gastro-Bilious Fever, Febris Gastrica, Febris Putrida, Ileo-Typhus, and Abdominal Typhus.*

For treatment see "*Typhus Fever.*"

## CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Also called, *Spotted Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Typhus, Neuro-Purpuric Fever, Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Malignant Purple Fever, and Malignant Purpuric Fever.*

This disease has many complications, hence the various names it has assumed. I rely upon two medicines, which if rightly used will save a large per cent. of cases. They are, Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum and Lobelia. Give the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum every three to six hours, keeping the patient under its gentle influence until it allays the fever. It will stop the vomiting, relieve pain, and induce sleep. Give Enemas once every three or six hours, in which there is from one to three drachms of Con. Tinc. Lobelia.

Cocoa Shell Tea, and Milk should be the only drink and nourishment.

For external use, I apply the Lobelia Ointment, or a poultice containing Lobelia. I also keep wet and warm cloths to the affected parts. After the fever subsides care must be taken to keep up the strength of the patient by the use of Populin as a tonic; Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum as a stimulant; and the Collinsonia Compound as a laxative.

## RELAPSING FEVER.

Give Con. Tinc. Gelseminum every six hours. Also, from one to three drachms of Collinsonia Comp. every night for three days, to act freely on the bowels. Chionanthin, Sulphate Hydrastin, and Populin should be given as tonics; and Capsicum or Xanthoxylum as stimulants.

## INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR AGUE.

The Comp. Cerasein Pills I believe to be a specific in these cases. I give 3 pills every three hours during the interval to break chill or fever. 3 pills every four hours for two days after they are broken, and 3 pills every four hours, on *sixth* day, from last chill or fever, to guard the *seventh* day, or periodic return. Take same care to guard the *fourth*.

21st and 28th days, by following directions for the *sixth* day, on the 13th, 20th and 27th days. The bowels should in all cases be kept freely open, by use of the Comp. Podophyllin Pills when required. Above medicine will prevent the vomiting often attending the commencement of a chill.

### REMITTENT FEVER.

1 use same remedies as in Intermittent Fever.

### YELLOW FEVER.

The poison which causes this fever produces morbid accumulation, or obstruction in the stomach, bowels, kidneys, blood, and all the tissues of the body.

The patient should be kept under the influence of the Con. Tinc. Gelsemin, which will control the vomiting. Give equal quantities of Leptandrin, Juglandin, Collinsonin and Capsicum every three hours for the first forty-eight hours, and then every six hours for four days. Asclepin, Capsicum and Cerasein should be given every hour.

To induce perspiration, act as a diuretic, and aid in keeping up the strength, give large quantities of Cocoa Shells, Milk and Elm. If it is necessary to control the fever, give Con. Tinc. Veratrum.

Enemas of Hop Tea, containing two or three drachms of Tinc. Lobelia should be given as required. Cerasein, Capsicum and Populin may be given as restoratives.

### DENGUE FEVER.

Give the Podophyllin and Leptandrin every six hours, for one day. Also Con. Tinc. Veratrum, Gelseminum, Asclepias, and Cocoa Shells to keep up an *active* perspiration for three or four days, and a gentle perspiration until the sixth day. Enemas containing Capsicum should be given. After abatement of fever, Xanthoxylin, Capsicum, and Populin may be given as restoratives.

## SMALL POX.

My own sufferings from the influence of this loathsome disease, and my experience in its treatment for many years, leads me to the conclusion that the mortality should be greatly diminished. I give my treatment to those who have nothing better.

When the first symptoms of fever, shivering, headache and vomiting takes place, put the patient in bed, (or what is better, a vapor bath), and promote perspiration, which sustain until the pustules make their appearance. I have found this course will greatly diminish the quantity of same. To prevent pitting, and to abate the second fever, I open all the pustules, as they make their appearance, with a needle perforator. After washing the parts with water containing Carbonate of Soda, I bathe the surface with Con. Tinc Veratrum, diluted one-fourth to one-half. If the surface is small the full strength Tincture may be used. If the pustules should fill again, I repeat the perforating and washing. Two or three ounces of Chloride of Lime, should be put into the waste wash water, which after standing awhile, can be thrown away without danger of spreading contagion.

From the first symptoms of the disease, I keep the bowels freely open, until the second fever, by the use of the Collinsonia Compound, given three times a day. I also keep the patient under the influence of the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum until the abatement of the disease.

In the confluent form, the Alnuin should be given every four or six hours; also Charcoal, triturated with sugar, in small quantities two or three times a day.

Washes for the mouth, composed of diluted Tinctures of Lobelia, Myrica, Baptisia, Alnus, or Trillium, should be used.

For nutriment, I give hard baked Custards, Cocoa Shell Tea and Elm.

Chloride of Lime, with Sulphuric Acid, is the best disinfectant in this disease

## COW, AND CHICKEN-POX.

Con Tinc. Gelseminum should be given to control undue fever; also Collinsonia Comp. to act on the bowels, if a laxative is required.

## MEASLES.

By the use of Asclepin, Gelsemin and Cocoa Shells, keep up a moisture on the skin until the eruption has made its appearance all over the body, when laxative medicine should be given.

The Con. Tinctures of Myrica, Geranium, Baptisia, or Trillium may be diluted and used as a wash for the mouth.

## SCARLET FEVER.

Active measures should be taken at the commencement of this disease, to free the system from the scarlatinal poison, which will prevent the many complications and diseases often happening after recovery of patient.

Produce at once an active perspiration by the use of broken doses of Con. Tinc. Lobelia, once or twice a day. Give enough to produce emesis should the attack be severe. The Lobelia will also cause expectoration. Cocoa Shells with Milk, will aid in keeping up the perspiration, acting on the kidneys, and sustaining the powers of the system.

The bowels should be kept freely open, from the first attack, to the time the eruption ceases, which will aid in carrying off the poison, before it has caused inflammation, producing diarrhea, dysentery, etc.

To accomplish this, give the Collinsonia Compound every six hours. Con. Tinc. of Gelsemin should also be given to cause sleep and abate the fever.

Enemas of Hop Tea will relieve pain in the bowels, if given two or three times a day. Tonics and stimulants should be given as restoratives.

If above treatment is not carried out, (or one as efficacious), you may have many diseases worse than scarlet fever to contend with, such as *rheumatic pericarditis*, *acute rheumatism*, *abscesses in the ear*, *diseases of the scalp*, *enlarge-*

*ment of the glands, ophthalmia, strumous ulcers, disease of the joints, anasarca, acute Bright's disease, and idiocy.*

The treatment for most of these affections will be found under the various heads in this book.

## ERYSIPELAS.

As in scarlet fever; we have the same object in view, to free the system from accumulative poison.

Give Podophyllin and Leptandrin in active doses every six hours, combining with them the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum during the inflammatory stage. Active diuretics such as Barosmin, Asclepin, Senecin or Eupatorin Purpu should be given.

For external use, Con. Tinc. Gelsemin one part, Castor Oil three parts, mix and apply to the affected portions of the body. On abatement of the disease Muriate Hydrastin and Xanthoxylin should be given.

The treatment of children, and the so-called erysipelas of lying-in patients, should be on same general principles.

## Genereal Diseases.

### BALANITIS.

#### *Inflammation of the Penis.*

Con. Tinctures of Alnus and Euonymus should be given three or four times a day. Use a wash of Phytolacin.

Alnuin, Baptisin, Geraniin, Hamamelin, or Hydrastin should be mixed with a poultice for the parts.

### GONORRHOEA IN THE MALE.

R— Alnuin, .....*grs* xx.  
Water,.....  $\frac{3}{4}$  i.

Use above as injection for the penis, one syringe-full at a time, and retain liquid in penis for a few moments. Repeat every four or six hours for the first two or three days, then use it two or three times in twenty-four hours. Give as much of the Alnuin, three or four times a day, as the stomach will bear without nausea.

If there is much irritation, use injections of Elm and Water. Ten to fifteen drops Con. Tinc. Gelseminum given two or three times a day will tend to relieve local pain, prevent chordee and erection.

### CHRONIC GONORRHOEA, OR GLEET.

R— Alnuin, .....*grs* ix.  
Betin.....*grs* ix.

Mix and divide into three powders, and take one three times a day.

Give at night from ten to twenty drops of the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum.

Also give one or two Comp. Podophyllin Pills every two or three days.

To relieve the prostate gland, and act as tonic, use—

℞— Cerasein.....*grs* xii.  
Gelsemin.....*grs* i.

Or—

Cornin.....*grs* xii.  
Gelsemin.....*grs* i.

Mix and divide into four powders, give one every six hours. For injections use the Hydrastin, or Alnuin with water.

### GONORRHEA IN THE FEMALE.

℞— Alnuin.....*grs* xxx  
Water.....*℥* i

With one of Chase's Vaginal Syringes, inject three or four syringes-full of above, for one time, retaining each syringe-full a few minutes before its discharge. Repeat three or four times a day. Use injections for the urethra of Alnuin. Bathe external parts with wash of Alnuin or Myricin.

Myricin, Geraniin, and Lupulin are beneficial for the same purpose.

℞— Alnuin.....*grs* xii.  
Leptandrin.....*grs* ii.

Mix and divide into four powders; give one three times a day.

### THE INDURATED CHANCRE.

Apply to the infecting chancre, the powder of Alnuin, or Con. Tinc. Veratrum; use as follows, internally:—

℞— Alnuin.....*grains* ix.  
Phytolacin..... " ii.  
Euonymin..... " i.

Mix and divide into three powders. Give one three times a day.



### THE NON-IDURATED CHANCRE.

Apply the Comp. Caustic, then fill the cavity with Alnuin or sprinkle a small quantity of the Anagalliin, combined with Myricin into it.

Use the following internally:—

- R— Podophyllin,.....*grs* i.  
 Phytolacin,.....*grs* iii.  
 Alnuin,.....*grs* xii.

Mix and divide into four powders. Give one three times a day.

### THE PHAGEDCENIC SORE.

Open the rising, and inject the Alnuin three or four times a day.

To the open cavities apply Acetic Acid or Compound Caustic.

Give internally, as follows:—

- R— Phytolacin,.....*grs* ii.  
 Stillingin,.....*grs* ii.  
 Leptandrin,.....*grs* iii.

Mix, and divide into three powders. Give one, three times a day.

Take about ten drops of Con. Tinc. Gelseminum every six to twelve hours to relieve the pain and cause sleep.

Hydrastin and Populin, as tonics, are indicated.

### THE SLOUGHING SORE.

Apply poultice of Elm, Lobelin, Trilliin and Tincture of Gum Myrrh to parts.

When freed from the *Sloughing*, a poultice of Elm, Baptisin and powdered Gum Myrrh should be applied. Use washes of Alnuin, Myricin, Hamamelin, Baptisin, Trilliin or Phytolacin. Phytolacin and Betin, in active doses, should be given.

Give the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum two or three times in twenty-four hours, to relieve the pain and induce sleep.

Hydrastin and Populin are indicated as tonics in this *disease*.



# Diseases of the Nervous System.

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## SIMPLE MENINGITIS.

From whatever cause, evacuate the stomach and bowels by use of Con. Tinc. Lobelia. Then give the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum to allay the fever, and stop the vomiting. Keep wet cloths to the head, and warm applications to the feet. Keep up a gentle perspiration, by using the Con. Tinctures of Asclepias, Aconitum, Lobelia, Gelseminum, or Veratrum. Cocoa Shells, with Milk, should be freely used as a drink.

## ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.

Increase the vomiting at once, by the use of the Con. Tinc. Lobelia. When the stomach is quieted by its use, give Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum and Veratrum. Act on the bowels, at once, by giving injections of Tinc. Lobelia, (diluted with water—from one-half to one ounce of Lobelia to eight ounces of water). Give Cypridin to increase the nervous power. Asclepin and Cocoa Shells to keep up a perspiration.

Apply cold cloths to the head and warmth to the feet.

## CEDEMA OF THE BRAIN.

Veratrin, Gelsemin, Podophyllin, Phytolacin, Oil Erigeron, Populin, Barosmin, Eupatorin Purpu and Xanthoxylin are indicated.

The bowels should be kept freely open.

## SOFTENING : TUMORS : INDURATION OF BRAIN.

Give Tincture Collinsonia Compound, at night. Cypridin, Betin, Gelsemin, Alnuin, Chelonin, and Frazerin are indicated. Cocoa Shells should be freely given.

## TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS.

Podophyllin, Apocynin, Euonymin, Leptandrin, Irisin, Phytolacin, or Betin should be given as solvents. Con. Tinc. of Lobelia to rub the gums of children.

Give Con. Tinctures of Veratrum and Gelseminum to allay fever, and induce sleep. Scutellarin, Barosmin and Xanthoxilin are also indicated.

Apply cold cloths to the head, and warmth to the feet.

I would recommend the vapor baths, but more particularly the *Sulphur baths*.

## CHRONIC HYDROCEPHALUS.

Give Collinsonia Comp. three times a day. Barosmin, Eupatorin Purpu and Betin should be freely given. Also, Con Tinc. Gelseminum at night, to induce sleep. Cocoa Shells for drink, at meals.

Con Tinctures Scutellaria and Xanthoxylum are also indicated.

## APOPLEXY.

Put one to two ounces Comp. Tinc. Lobelia to eight ounces water, and use as an injection, retaining it in the bowels for a few moments. It will usually cause vomiting and consciousness. If it does not, you may expect extravasation of blood, and an unfavorable termination.

Give Con. Tinctures of Veratrum and Lobelia, after consciousness returns, and it will prevent another attack. Keep the bowels freely open, by using the *Collinsonia Comp.* Give Muriate Hydrastin as a tonic.

## CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.

Relax the system at once, by enema of Comp. Tinc. Lobelia, (as in apoplexy), and, if extravasation of blood has not taken place, consciousness will be restored, when Cypripedin and Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum can be given. Cold cloths to the head and warmth to the feet.

Give Con. Tinc. Gelseminum to cause sleep and relieve pain. Diuretics are indicated, such as Con. Tinctures of Populus, Barosma and Scutellaria.

## SUN STROKE.

Place the patient in a sitting position, and pour cold water on the head, letting it run down over the body. Patient will usually be restored in a few minutes, but will soon pass again to an insensible condition. Use the water as before, when consciousness will return; then give Alcoholic stimulants, repeating the application of water, and use of stimulants until consciousness has been fully established. Con. Tinctures of Ginger, Xanthoxylum, and Cypripedium should then be given.

## APHASIA.

*Loss of Speech.*

The Con. Tinctures of Xanthoxylum, Erigeron and Capsicum should be triturated with sugar, and given every few hours. Comp. Podophyllin Pills should be given every two or three days. Con. Tinc. Gelseminum to be given at night. Use Con. Tinctures of Scutellaria and Cypripedium to strengthen the nerves.

## DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Give active doses of Con. Tinc. Gelseminum every three to six hours, to relieve the excessive desire for stimulants. *Alnuin* and *Betin* will relieve the mucous irritation.

## DIPSOMANIA.

*A craving for Alcoholic Stimulants.*

Con. Tinctures of Veratrum, Gelseminum, Alnuin, Xanthoxylum, and Collinsonia Comp. are indicated. One or more of these medicines should be given, two or three times a day, as the case may require.

## INSANITY.

*Mania, Monomania, Dementia and Idiocy.*

General causes: improper nutrition, producing obstruction in nervous system, affecting the body in different ways. As solvents use Phytolacin, Veratrin and Betin. To act on the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, Leptandran, Juglandin, Collinsonin or Euonymin.

As tonics—Chelonin and Frazerin. Stimulants—Con. Tinctures Xanthoxylum, Ginger, and Oil Erigeron. To quiet the nervous system, use Con. Tinctures Gelseminum, Scutellaria and Veratrum.

## PUERPERAL MANIA.

Give enemas of Lobelia, (diluted) two or three times a day.

Use large quantities of Cocoa Shells as a drink, to produce perspiration, and to act as a diuretic.

Con. Tincture of Gelseminum to quiet the nerves.

Collinsonia Compound to act on the bowels.

Populin and Chelonin as tonics.

## ORGANIC HEADACHE.

Give Con. Tinc. Gelseminum to relieve pain and vomiting.

Leptandrin and Collinsonin to act on bowels. Populin as diuretic tonic.

Scutellarin, Gelsemin and Cypripedin to sustain the nervous system.

## PLETHORIC HEADACHE.

*Produced by Fullness of Blood.*

Give Comp. Podophyllin Pills, followed, after their action, by one teaspoon-full of the Collinsonia Compound every night.

## BILIOUS HEADACHE.

*Caused by indigestion and over stimulation.*

Give one teaspoon-full of the Collinsonia Compound at night.

## NERVOUS HEADACHE.

*Caused by prostration of the nervous system.*

Act gently on the bowels, by use of Leptandrin, Juglandin, Collinsonin and Betin at night. Con. Tinc. Gelseminum will relieve pain and induce sleep. Use Hydrastin, Cerasein, Cornin, Chelonin, or Frazerin as tonics.

Stimulants—Con. Tinctures Xanthoxylum, Capsicum, Ginger, Oil Erigeron, and Alcoholic. For bleeding from the nose, use the Alnuin and Oil Erigeron: apply stimulating lotion to the head.

## VERTIGO.

*Caused by Imperfect Nutrition, and Obstruction of Nervous Action.*

Use Populin, Chelonin and Frazerin as tonics.

Con. Tinctures Xanthoxylum, Ginger or Capsicum as stimulants.

Alteratives and laxatives—Euonymin, Apocynin, Lepndrin, Juglandin, Collinsonin, Alnuin, or Irisin.

As solvents—Betin, Phytolacin, or Chimaphillin; and Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum, Scutellaria, and Cypripedium as nervines.

## SPINAL MENINGITIS.

To control the vomiting and aid in allaying fever and pain, give from five to ten drops of Con. Tinc. Gelseminum. To promote active perspiration, use in connection with above a small quantity of Con. Tinc. Aconitum, also Cocca Shell Tea. Apply the Tincture of Oil Erigeron to the spine, and place wet and warm applications over the same. Use enemas of Lobelia every three or six hours, to evacuate the bowels, and prevent over accumulation of urine in the bladder, also relieve the pain, should there be any in the bowels. When the inflammation abates, tonics such as Populin, Chelonin and Frazerin are indicated. Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum is the best stimulant. The bowels should be kept loose for a time by the use of the Collinsonia Compound. Above treatment will apply in cases where gastric or hepatic irritation is the cause of vomiting.

## SPINAL HEMORRHAGE.

Apply to parts affected, Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum and Oil Erigeron also keep warm applications to parts.

## TUMORS.

Make a poultice of Elm, Phytolacin, Tinc. Oil Erigeron, and apply to the affected part. Give Phytolacin, Betin and Chimaphilin internally, with such constitutional treatment as the case may require.

## HYDRORACHIS AND SPINA BIFIDA.

*A Collection of Fluid within the Spinal Column.*

Apply the Con. Tinctures Phytolacin and Oil Erigeron to the spine, and keep it wet and warm by applications to parts. If there is an accumulation of fluid, puncture with a trochar, and inject a solution of ten grains of Aluin, to the ounce of water.



## CONCUSSION.

Bathe the spine with the Lobelia Ointment, containing a little Oil Erigeron. Get up an active perspiration, and keep patient in that condition for from four to six days, by use of the Asclepin and Cocoa Shells, which will also act as a diuretic

## SPINAL IRRITATION.

Apply stimulating liniment to the spine. Use Con. Tinctures Xanthoxylum and Ginger as stimulants.

Populin, Eupatorin Purpu, or Chelonin as tonics.

Collinsonia Comp., Alnuin, or Betin as alteratives, and Con. Tinctures Gelseminum, Scutellaria and Cypripedium as nervines.

## PARALYSIS.

*Hemiplegia, Paraplegia, Locomotor Ataxy, Infantile Paralysis, Hysterical, Rheumatic and Diphtheritic Paralysis, Paralysis Agitans.*

As most of these varieties are caused by a loss of nervous power, I shall put them under general treatment.

In a majority of these cases I first resort to galvanism, and alcoholic stimulants. I pass the positive current from the extremities, bringing it out of the back of the neck. If there is no mercury in the system it can be continued from one to four hours, and in many cases the patient will go to sleep while under its soothing influence. It should be applied every six or twelve hours, until relief is obtained.

Lobelin, Phytolacin and Oil Erigeron Ointments should be applied to affected parts.

Stimulants—When there is a great prostration, Alcoholic stimulants, I consider by my own experience the best. Con. Tinctures Xanthoxylum, Ginger, and Capsicum come in next.

As tonics—Use Hydrastin. Chelonin, Chionanthin and Frazerin.

Alteratives—Collinsonia Comp., Euonymin, Eupatorin Purp, or Alnuin.

Solvents—Betin or Phytolacin.

Nervines—Gelsemin, Scutellarin or Cypripedin.

For enemas—Use Tincture Lobelia diluted with water.

### MECURIAL AND LEAD PARALYSIS.

Whether this form of paralysis has been caused by the improper use of the metals, or has been taken into the system by other means, the effect is the same.

I advise that the positive pole of the galvanic current, be placed at the back of the head, and through a coil, be taken out at the extremities, while they are immersed in acidulated water. By repeated applications it will produce electrolysis of the metals.

After this is accomplished, the positive pole can be applied to the extremities, and the negative to the back of the neck, thereby giving stimulation to the nervous system.

The treatment in other cases of paralysis, will then be indicated.

### CONVULSIONS.

For the general convulsions of adults, use as an enema, from two to three ounces of Tincture Lobelia, diluted with eight ounces of water. For children, one-half to one ounce Tinc. Lobelia, with six ounces of water. In some cases the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum, used internally, will give immediate relief, and also prevent recurrence of convulsions.

### CONVULSIONS OF PREGNANT WOMEN

Collinsonia Comp., Eupatorin Purp, Scutellarin, Barosmin and Populin are indicated.

Give ten to fifteen drops Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night, or an enema containing one-quarter to one-half ounce of Tinc. Lobelia diluted with water.

### CONVULSIONS OF PARTURIENT WOMEN.

Macroton, Ergotin and Caulophyllin are indicated. If above remedies fail, rupture the placenta and cause the delivery of the child.

## EPILEPSY.

Give Gelsemin, Viburnin, Veratrin, or Anagalliin to prevent paroxysms.

As laxatives and alteratives—Leptandrin, Collinsonin, Euonymin, Alnuin, and Betin.

Tonics—Populin, Frazerin or Chionanthin.

Nervines—Scutellarin or Cypripedin.

## HYSTERIA.

While in the paroxysm, put eight or ten drops of the Comp. Tinc. Lobelia on the tongue of the patient. Then use the following as indicated.

As stimulant—Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum.

Tonics—Frazerin, Populin, or Chionanthin.

Diuretics—Eupatorin Purpu or Barosmin.

Laxatives and alteratives—Euonymin, Alnuin or Betin. And Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum, Scutellaria or Cypripedium as nervines.

## CATALEPSY.

In mild cases give enema composed of one teaspoon-full of Comp. Tinc. Lobelia, diluted with six ounces of water, or place on tongue of patient from eight to ten drops of Tinc. Lobelia, Comp.

In severe cases one to two ounces of the Tincture can be used as an enema, with water. Triturate Oil Erigeron with sugar, and give three times a day. Above will obviate the difficulty in those who are subject to it. As stimulant, use Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum.

## CHOREA.—ST. VITUS' DANCE.

Act well on the bowels every day, by the use of Leptandrin, Juglandin and Collinsonin.

My favorite remedy is a combination of above.

Use as stimulants—Con. Tinctures Xanthoxylum and Oil *Erigeron*.

Nervines—Scutellarin, Gelsemin or Cypripedin.

Tonics—Cerasein or Chelonin.

In severe cases, control the motion by giving Con. Tinc. Gelseminum every four or six hours.

## TETANUS.

Dilute eight to ten drops of the Comp. Tinc. Lobelia, and place it on tongue of the patient, repeating same if necessary. If there is great difficulty in swallowing give an enema composed of one-half ounce Comp. Tinc. Lobelia diluted with water. As soon as it has caused vomiting, give the patient broken doses of Tinc. Lobelia internally, to keep system in relaxed state. If the tetanus has been caused by any poison, use large quantities of Elm, as a drink. After thirty-four years of experience in the use of the Lobelia in above disease, I consider it as near a specific as anything can be.

Cocoa Shells should be used in large quantities to keep up the strength, promote perspiration, and act as a diuretic.

## SLEEPLESSNESS.

Give ten to twenty drops of the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night, when sleep will be induced without any unpleasant effect. In acute attacks, give from five to ten drops, every five or six hours.

Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum will prevent somnambulism.

## HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Give from one to three teaspoons-full of Collinsonia Compound every night, to act on the mucous membrane of the bowels. If the patient cannot sleep, give from ten to twenty drops of Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night. Betin should be given in two or three grain doses, three times a day. Cypripedin or Scutellarin will increase the nervous power.

## NEUROMA.

When the tumor, or tumors are near the surface of the skin, I apply the Compound Caustic, and make a sore to the depth of the tumor, and keep it discharging until it has been dissolved.

## NEURITIS.—INFLAMMATION.

Apply the Lobelia Ointment, also warm applications to the parts affected. Give ten to fifteen drops Con Tinc. Gelseminum every six or eight hours

## NEURALGIA.

To relieve the pain in the various forms of this disease, Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum and Veratrum are our main internal remedies. To remove the various causes, we give as—

Alteratives—Comp. Podophyllin Pills, Macrotin, Phytolacin, Euonymin and Collinsonia Compound.

Stimulants—Capsicum, Ginger, Xanthoxylin and Oil Erigeron.

Tonics— Sulph. Hydrastin, Cerasein, Cornin, Chelonin, and Frazerin.

Diuretics—Populin, Eupatorin Purpu, Barosmin and Cocoa Shells.

Nervines—Scutellarin, Cypripedium, and Viburnin.

Solvents—Betin, Phytolacin, Irisin and Corydalin, Tinc. Lobelia, Oil Erigeron, and stimulating liniment for external use.

## Diseases of Organs of Respiration & Circulation.

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### CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE NOSTRILS.

Remove any foreign substance in the nose, and snuff up warm water several times a day. One or more of the following articles injected into the head with a laryngeal syringe, or snuffed up the nose, is good.

Ten to fifteen drops of Con. Tinc. Alnus, Hydrastis or Trillium, to one ounce of water. Use one syringe-full three times a day. Sometimes I use five drops Comp. Tinc. Iodine with one ounce of water, applied to parts as above. Tincture of Gum Myrrh will relieve the offensive odor, by using from ten to twelve drops to the ounce of water. A snuff composed of thirty drops Oil Erigeron triturated with one ounce of sugar, and used three times a day, I have found very efficacious. Give alteratives and tonics by day and the Con. Tinc. Gelsemium at night.

### APHONIA.

#### *Loss of Voice.*

Hold the diluted Tinc. of Lobelia in the mouth for a few minutes, three times a day. Use Bi-Carbonate of Soda with water for a gargle. Triturate the Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum, and Oil Erigeron with sugar, to be laid upon the tongue and swallowed, several times a day. Use Scutellarin, and Gelsemin for the nerves. The bowels should be kept freely open, and tonics given.

## DYSPHONIA.

*Clergyman's Sore Throat.*

Triturate Con. Tinctures of Scutellaria, and Xanthoxylum with sugar, and give several times a day. Use a gargle of the Trilliin, Baptisin, Myricin, Alnuin, Hydrastin or Tincture of Gum Myrrh. Collinsonia Compound to keep the bowels open; Hydrastin, Populin or Chionanthin as tonics.

Cypripedin and Lupulin as nervines. Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night.

## CROUP.

Give an emetic in spasmodic croup, and keep the patient under the influence of the medicine more or less, as the case may require, and the second and third stages will be prevented. In the second and third stages, when the patient is unable to swallow, give an enema of Lobelia and water, in sufficient quantities to cause vomiting, which will obviate the necessity of tracheotomy in many cases.

## DIPHTHERIA.

Evacuate the bowels faithfully at once, by use of Leptandrin, Juglandin and Collinsonin in large doses. I use the following:—

R—	Alnuin.....	
	Trilliin,.....	
	Betin.....	<i>a a grs vi.</i>
	Tinc. Lobelia,....	<i>3 ss.</i>
	Tinc. Xanthoxylum,....	<i>gtt's xx.</i>
	Water,.....	<i>℥ iii.</i>

Mix and give one teaspoon-full every hour. Give Oil Erigeron and sugar triturated, every two or three hours. A poultice of Elm, with Lobelia, should be kept to the throat. Use Alnuin, Trilliin, Baptisin, Bi-Carb. Soda, or Myricin with water, as wash for the mouth. The vapor from Oil Erigeron, and hot water is desirable for the sick room in

these cases. Elm, Cocoa Shells and Milk should be given for drink and nourishment.

### LARYNGITIS.

Give one ounce of the Con. Tinc. Lobelia, four ounces of water, and one-half teaspoon-full of Bi-Carb. Soda, mixed, to be repeated, as the case may require. If the patient is unable to swallow, give the same by an injection, which will cause emesis. Put a tablespoon-full of Oil Erigeron into a coffee-pot half full of boiling water, and let the patient inhale the vapor; when not doing so, keep it hot on stove, with lid of pot turned back. Hold diluted Tincture of Lobelia in the mouth. Give the Con. Tinctures of Veratrum and Gelseminum.

Asclepin and Cocoa Shells in large quantities to sustain a perspiration, and to act as diuretics.

After the abatement of the difficulty, stimulants and tonics should be given.

### LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

#### *To Make a Hissing Noise.*

Cause vomiting as speedily as possible with Con. Tinc. Lobelia and Bi-Carb. Soda, and keep up a relaxing influence by its continuance in small doses. Warm applications to the throat and chest, also inhale vapor of Oil Erigeron, or Oil of Tar. Con. Tinc. Gelseminum to be given every three hours. When relief is obtained, laxative tonics and stimulants will be required.

### ACUTE BRONCHITIS.

Put the patient under the influence of Con. Tinctures of Veratrum and Gelseminum, and sustain its moderate influence. To promote expectoration, hold diluted Tincture of Lobelia in the mouth. Apply Volatile Liniment to the chest.

Oil of Tar to be kept in hot water, and inhaled by the patient.



Use Cocoa Shells freely as a drink to promote perspiration and for nourishment.

Leptandrin, Juglandin and Collinsonin should be given every night. Tinc. Xanthoxylum and Oil Erigeron triturated with sugar, every three hours. Tonics and stimulants will be required.

### CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

Alnuin, Betin, Sanguinarin, Stillingin, Baptisin, Ampelopsin, Lycopin, Trilliin, Viburnin, Caulophyllin, Xanthoxylin, Hamamelin, Oils Erigeron and Solidago, are indicated in this disease. Laxatives, and diuretic tonics are also indicated.

Use Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum, Scutellaria and Cypripedium to sustain nervous action.

### HAY ASTHMA.

With a laryngeal syringe inject, or snuff up the nose, Alnuin, Trilliin, Hamamelin, or Baptisin, ten grains to the ounce of water; or eight drops of Tinc. Arnica to ounce of water.

### INFLUENZA.

Give active doses of Podophyllin and Leptandrin. Capsicum, Asclepin and Populin should be combined and given every two hours. Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum and Veratrum should be given. Use as a gargle diluted Tincture of Lobelia. Apply Tincture of Erigeron to the throat and chest, with warm and wet cloths, over the parts bathed.

### HOOPING COUGH.

To relieve the various complications in this disease, I know of no one remedy so valuable as the Con. Tinc. of Gelseminum. Give one drop every two or three hours when the spells of coughing are excessive. For general use put eight drops of Tinc. Gelseminum to one and a half

ounces of water. Take one teaspoon-full every two hours which will usually control cough.

### ASTHMA.

To remove the causes which produce this disease I give the following: as

Alteratives—Leptandrin, Euonymin, Juglandin, Apocynin, Irisin, Phytolacin, Corydalin, Chimaphilin, Collinsonin, Alnuin.

Tonics—Hydrastin, Chelonin, Frazerin, Chionanthin.

Resolvents—Betin, Phytolacin, Alnuin, Sanguinarin.

Stimulants—Xanthoxylin, Ginger, Oils Erigeron and Solidago.

Nervines—Gelsemin, Scutellarin, Cypripedin, Lupulin.

To relieve the paroxysms use Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum or Lobelia.

### PLEURISY.

Place the patient in bed and give a large dose of Podophyllin and Leptandrin. Apply Oil Erigeron to the side, with wet and warm cloths over the affected parts. Give Con. Tinc. Gelseminum to relieve the pain. Asclepin and Cocoa Shells to keep up an active perspiration.

Populin as a tonic.

Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum or Capsicum as stimulants.

Collinsonia Compound to keep bowels well open.

### PNEUMONIA.

Relax the system and equalize the circulation with Tincture of Lobelia.

Inhale the vapor of Oil Erigeron or Tar. Bathe the chest with the Tinc. of Lobelia and Oil Erigeron, and apply damp cloths over the parts. Warm applications to the feet and cold to the head.

Use Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum and Veratrum freely.

## HEMORRHAGIC PHTHISIS.

Alnuin, Lycopin, Betin, Sanguinarin, and Gelsemin are indicated.

Inhale the vapor of Oil Erigeron daily.

## BRONCHIAL PHTHISIS.

Use frequently the Con. Tinctures of Alnus, Xanthoxylum, and Oil Erigeron by placing a few drops on the tongue. Lycopin, Trilliin and Betin are also indicated. Vapor from Oil Tar to be inhaled by putting it in hot water.

## SYPHILITIC PHTHISIS.

Phytolacin, Sanguinarin, Alnuin, Betin, and Bi-Carb. Soda are indicated.

Con. Tinctures of Xanthoxylum, Lycopus, or Baptisia should be given often.

Inhale vapor of Oil Erigeron.

Sustain the nervous system by use of the Scutellarin and Cypripedin. Give the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night.

## FIBROID PHTHISIS.

Phytolacin, Betin, Alnuin, Baptisin, Acetic Acid, and Bi-Carb. of Soda are indicated.

Oil of Tar should be inhaled often.

The bowels may be controlled by the use of the Gelsemin and Geraniin.

## TUBERCULAR PHTHISIS.

Act on the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, by giving the Alnuin, Betin, Gelsemin or Geraniin.

For fever, use the Con. Tinctures of Veratrum, Gelseminum or Asclepias.

As resolvents—Phytolacin, Betin, Baptisin, Hydrastin, Menispermmin, Acetic Acid and Bi-Carb. of Soda.

Stimulants—Xanthoxylum or Ginger.

*Tonics*—*Cerasein*, *Cornin* or *Chionanthin*.

## PERICARDITIS.

### *Inflammation external covering of Heart.*

Con. Tinctures of Veratrum and Gelseminum, will control the pain. Give Asclepin, and Cocoa Shells, which will keep up an active perspiration. Cocoa Shells and Milk should be the only diet at first. As stimulants use Con. Tinctures of Xanthoxylum, Ginger or Capsicum. If there is very great prostration use Alcoholic stimulants. Apply Ointment of Lobelia, and Tinc. Oil Erigeron nearest to parts affected. When inflammatory symptoms have subsided, give equal parts of Juglandin, Leptandrin and Collinsonin combined, every night as long as is deemed necessary.

## ENDOCARDITIS.

### *Inflammation whole Heart.*

Use same treatment as in *Pericarditis*, with this exception, that Acetic Acid, and Bi-Carb. Soda should be used.

## HYPERTROPHY OF THE HEART.

### *Enlargement.*

Give small doses of Con. Tinctures Veratrum and Phytolacca, three times a day. Tonics, stimulants, etc., as the case may require.

## FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE HEART.

Give the Con. Tinc. Veratrum three times a day, and the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night.

## ANGINA PECTORIS.

*My favorite prescription is as follows:—*

R— Alcohol,.....  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss.  
 Con. Tinc. Gelseminum, .....*gtt's* xv.  
 Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum,.....*gtt's* xii.

Put the above to a cup of warm water, and have the patient drink it. If necessary to repeat, omit the Con. Tinc. of Gelseminum.

# Diseases of the Thoracic Walls.

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## PLEURODYNIA.

### *Chronic Rheumatism of Walls of the Chest.*

Bathe the chest morning and night, with the Stimulating Liniment.

Give Con. Tinctures of Xanthoxylum and Ginger through the day, and Collinsonia Compound and Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night.

## INTERCOSTAL NEURALGIA.

### *Neuralgia of the Chest.*

Bathe the chest with Volatile liniment twice a day. Give Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum by day, and Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night. Keep bowels freely open with Lep-tandrin. Use Populin or Chelonin as tonics.

## THORACIC MYALGIA.

### *Pain in the Muscles.*

Bathe affected muscles with Tincture of Oil Erigeron. Take five drops of Oil Solidago three times a day. Use Apocynin to keep the bowels open, and give from ten to fifteen drops Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night.

## SINKING OF THE DIAPHRAGM.

Use Con. Tinctures of Xanthoxylum, and Ginger, with warm water, as a drink.

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**INFLAMMATION OF THE DIAPHRAGM.**

Con. Tinc. Gelseminum will stop the sickness and hiccups. Apply Tinc. of Oil Solidago, and wet cloths over the parts. Nothing but Cocoa Shells and Milk, should be allowed while the inflammation lasts.

**FATTY ENLARGEMENT OF DIAPHRAGM.**

Use Con. Tinc. Veratrum three times a day, and Euonymin at night.

**CONVULSIVE ACTION OF DIAPHRAGM.**

*Hiccup.*

Con. Tinc. of Gelseminum will control the above.

# Diseases of the Alimentary Canal.

## GLOSSITIS.

### *Inflammation of the Tongue.*

Constant expectoration should be kept up, by the use of twenty grains Lobelin in one teacup of warm water, washing tongue with above. Hydrastin and Myricin may also be used as a wash. Hold warm water in the mouth several times a day. Take internally the Leptandrin and Collinsonin to act on the bowels.

## ULCERS OF THE TONGUE.

R— Lobelin.  
Bi-Carb Soda,.....*a a grs* xx.  
Water,.....  $\frac{3}{4}$  viii.

Use above as a wash, and to promote expectoration, several times a day. Trilliin, with Elm Mucilage, may also be used. Hydrastin or Baptisin should be given internally ; also Collinsonia Compound, every twelve hours.

## CRACKED TONGUE, TUMORS, &c.

Triturate Oil Erigeron with sugar, and place it on the tongue, using it several times a day. Use washes of the Lobelin, Alnuin or Cerasein. Hydrastin, Euonymin and Gelsemin are indicated internally.



## FOLLICULAR STOMATITIS.

*Inflammation of the mucous follicles of the mouth.*

Use for washes, Myricin, Geraniin or Xanthoxylin with mucilage of Elm. Leptandrin and Collinsonin internally.

## ULCERATIVE STOMATITIS.

*Water Canker.*

Use washes of Trilliin, Baptisin or Lobelin. Give Collinsonia Comp., every six hours.

## GANGRENOUS STOMATITIS.

*Sloughing mouth.*

Use washes of Lobelin, Myrrh, or Myricin. Put the dry powder of Trilliin or Baptisin on the sore. Hydrastin and Betin are indicated. Leptandrin should be given every six hours. Wash out mouth frequently with Bi-Carb. Soda and Water. If sloughing has been caused by the use of mercury, use in addition to the above Potass Iodide in solution, as a wash and gargle.

## APHTHE OF THE MOUTH.

*Thrush.*

To destroy the parasites, triturate Oil Erigeron with sugar, which place in the mouth several times a day. Use a gargle and wash of Lobelin, Baptisin, Hydrastin, Geraniin, Bi-Carb. Soda or Elm. Take of Leptandrin, Juglandin and Collinsonin equal parts, every six hours.

## INFLAMMATION OF THE PAROTID.

*Mumps.*

Bathe the parts with Lobelia Ointment, and keep them *warmly protected*.

## INFLAMMATION OF THE TONSILS.

Use a gargle every ten or fifteen minutes composed of twenty grains Lobelin, and eight ounces of water. Inhale the vapor of Oil Erigeron, or Solidago preparing it as follows:—Put two teaspoons-full of the Oil into a coffee pot half full of hot water, and inhale from the nose of the pot. Give the Comp. Podophyllin Pills every other day.

## ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.

Triturated Oil of Xanthoxylum, or Oil Erigeron, to be used several times a day. Use a gargle of Trilliin, Baptisin, or Myricin. Hydrastin, Alnuin and Chionanthin should be given internally.

## DYSPHAGIA.

*Difficulty in swallowing.*

Use Con. Tinctures of Xanthoxylum and Scutellaria several times a day. Bowels to be kept well open by Comp. Podophyllin Pills.

## DISEASE OF THE PHARYNX.

*Diffused Inflammation.*

Myricin, Alnuin, Trilliin, or Lobelin to be used as a wash for the mouth. Trilliin, Hydrastin, Alnuin and Betin to be given internally. Give active doses of Con. Tinc. Gelseminum. Alcoholic stimulants. Cocoa Shells and Milk should be freely given.

## SYPHILITIC ULCERATION OF THE VELUM AND FAUCES.

Use a gargle of Myricin, Alnuin, Bi-Carb. Soda or Potass. Iodide. Give Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum and Oil Erigeron.

internally, several times a day. Podophyllin, Phytolacin, Irisin, Chimaphilin or Alnuin should also be given.

### ELONGATION OF THE UVULA.

Con. Tinctures of Xanthoxylum, Alnus, Oil Erigeron, and Oil Solidago are indicated. One or more of these medicines can be carried in the pocket, and used many times during the day.

### RETROPHARYNGEAL ABSCESS.

Use a wash and gargle of Lobelin and Bi-Carb. Soda. Open the abscess as soon as possible. Con. Tinc. Gelseminum to be used freely.

### ULCERATION OF THE OESOPHAGUS.

Place a few drops of the Comp. Tinc. Lobelia on the tongue several times a day, and swallow it. Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum and Oil Solidago to be given often. Alnuin, Myricin, Sanguinarin, Bi-Carb. Soda, or Potass Iodide as wash and gargles. Collinsonia Comp. to be taken at night with Con. Tinc. Gelseminum.

### DYSPEPSIA.

Use as stimulants—Capsicum, Ginger, Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum, Oil Erigeron.

Laxative tonic—Hydrastin.

Diuretic “ —Populin.

Astringent “ —Cerasein, Cornin.

Neutral “ —Frazerin, Chelonin.

Diuretics—Eupatorin Purpu, Barosmin, Senecin, Scutellarin, Asclepin, Cocoa Shells.

To act on the mucous membrane—Alnuin, Hydrastin, Betin, Xanthoxylum, Oil Erigeron, Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

To act as laxatives—Leptandrin, Euonymin, Apocynin, Juglandin, Collinsonin, Irisin.

## ACUTE GASTRITIS.

*Inflammation of Stomach.*

If the inflammation has been produced by poisons, take twenty grains Myricin, in six or eight ounces of water. It will generally cause emesis, but if it does not, after repeating it several times within twenty minutes, give sufficient Tincture of Lobelia to cause it. If the poison has not all been removed, repeat the same with large quantities of Elm Mucilage. As soon as the stomach is quieted, Betin and Hydrastin should be freely given. Give Leptandrin alone to act on the bowels, and apply Volatile Liniment, diluted as a bath, to the stomach.

Con. Tinc. Gelsemium will control the nausea.

## CHRONIC GASTRITIS.

Give Betin in from three to five grain doses, three times a day.

After eating use one or more of the following :—Hydrastin, Populin, Oil Erigeron. Collinsonia Comp., should be given every six hours.

## GASTRIC CATARRH.

Give Comp. Podophyllin Pills, with Bi-Carb. Soda and Con. Tinc. Gelsemium at night, followed by the use of the Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum and Betin during the day.

## INDURATION OF THE PYLORUS.

*Closing of the Pyloric Orifice.*

Give fifteen to thirty grains Myricin, with a little Bi-Carb. Soda in eight ounces of water, once a day. It will usually cause emesis in a short time, but if it does not, give Con. Tinc. Lobelia to cause it. After which give Betin or Alnuin. Hydrastin, with a small quantity of Bi-Carb. Soda several times a day is indicated. Collinsonia Com-

pound is the best remedy to act on the bowels, and should be given in sufficient quantities at night, to keep them well open. Oil Erigeron will prevent the accumulation of all parasites. Con. Tinc. Gelseminum will control the nausea.

### DILATATION OF THE STOMACH.

Use same treatment as for *Induration of the Pylorus*.

### ULCER OF THE STOMACH.

Of all the remedies I have used, I rely mostly on the Hydrastin, Alnuin, Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum, Oil Erigeron, and Oil Solidago in above condition. Bowels to be acted upon by use of the Collinsonin, Juglandin and Leptandrin, *a a*. Give Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night, and Cypripedin or Scutellarin to increase nervous power.

### ENTERITIS.

*Inflammation of small Intestines.*

Use diluted Volatile liniment as a bath to the parts. Give enemas of Hop Tea, and Tincture Lobelia frequently. Con. Tinc. of Gelseminum will relieve pain and nausea; then give equal parts of Leptandrin, Juglandin and Collinsonin every six hours. Xanthoxylin, Hydrastin, Betin, Alnuin, and Scutellarin are indicated as restoratives.

### INFLAMMATION OF CÆCUM.

Give Con. Tinc. Gelseminum to relieve the pain. Relax the cæcum, and evacuate the bowels by repeated use of enemas of Hop Tea and Lobelia. Apply a poultice containing Lobelin and Ginger, warm, to the bowels. Bathe bowels every few hours with Tinc. Oil Erigeron. When the pain is relieved give Leptandrin, Juglandin, Rhein and Bi-Carb. Soda equal parts. Hydrastin and Tinc. Oil Solidago should then be given.

## DYSENTERY.

Give Con. Tinc. Gelsemin once in four hours, to relieve the pain. Then use Collinsonia Comp. every six hours, to carry off all morbid accumulation and hardened fœces.

Dioscorein, Geraniin, Viburnin and Hydrastin will relieve the inflammation. Use enemata of Myricin, Baptisin, Trilliin, or Hop Tea.

For tenesmus—Give enema of twenty to thirty drops of Con. Tinc. Gelseminum in four ounces of water. Apply diluted Volatile Liniment to the bowels. Con. Tinc. Veratrum should be used if there is much fever. Give Cocoa Shells and Milk for nourishment. Cerasein, Cornin, and Xanthoxylin will act as restoratives.

## DIARRHEA.

Give equal parts of Leptandrin, Euonymin, and Collinsonin, combined with twenty grains Bi-Carb. Soda, and repeat every six hours until the stools assume a healthy appearance. Hamamelin, Geraniin, Alnuin, Cerasein and Viburnin are indicated. Con. Tinc. Gelseminum will relieve the sickness and pain.

Use the Prunin, Cerasein and Xanthoxylin as restoratives.

## CHOLERA.

My experience in the treatment of this disease since 1832, has caused me to settle down on a mode, which I believe to be as successful as any that has yet been adopted. I give—

R— Con. Tinc. Gelseminum,..... *gtt's* xxv.  
Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum,.....*gtt's* xv.

and repeat if thought best, in larger or smaller quantities, as the case may require.

R— Gum Camphor,..... $\frac{3}{4}$  i.  
Olive Oil,..... $\frac{3}{4}$  vi.

Rub above well together, and use three ounces as an enema. If expelled, immediately repeat at once. By continuing the enemas, and medicine a warm perspiration will soon start in favorable terminations. Warm applications for the extremities and bowels should be used. As soon as reaction takes place restoratives should be used. Xanthoxylin, Viburnin, Dioscorein, Capsicum and Ginger are indicated. Cocoa Shells, Elm, and Milk should be the only diet for a few days.

### CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Con. Tinc. Gelseminum in small doses, given every one or two hours, will control vomiting, and produce perspiration. Enemas containing Myricin, should be given every three to six hours. Bathe the bowels with diluted Volatile Liniment. Give small doses of Cerasein as a restorative.

### COLIC.

Simple colic may be relieved by an enema, containing one tablespoon-full of Tinc. Lobelia with water, or by the use of a spoon-full of Tincture of Ginger in water, with a small portion of Bi-Carb. Soda in it, taken internally.

### COPPER COLIC.

Give Con. Tinc. Gelseminum, Ginger, and Hot Water. If the pain continues give enema of Lobelia. As soon as the stomach is quiet give Podophyllin, Leptandrin and Bi-Carb Soda. Tinc. of Oil Erigeron should be applied to the stomach.

### LEAD COLIC.

Give Lobelia enema and repeat if necessary. Con. Tinc. Gelseminum will relieve the pain. Two Comp. Podophyllin Pills should be given every six hours, or as long as the *case demands their use.*

## CONSTIPATION.

To relieve the various causes producing constipation, I use some of the following :—

Laxatives—Podophyllin, Euonymin, Apocynin, Leptandrin, Juglandin, or Irisin.

Stimulants—Xanthoxylin, Capsicum, or Ginger.

Alteratives and resolvents—Phytolacin, Alnuin, Sanguinarin, Stillingin, Veratrin, Rumin, Rhein, Collinsonin, or Oil Erigeron.

Tonics—Hydrastin, Chelonin, Frazerin, or Populin.

Diuretics—Eupatorin Purp., Senecin, Scutellarin, Barosmin, Lupulin, or Helonin.

To relieve pain—Gelsemin, Viburnin, Dioscorein, or Hyoscyamin.

Lupulin, Hydrastin, Lobelin, Chelonin, Cyripedin, or Elm may be used in solution for enemas.

## INTESTINAL WORMS.

For above I consider Oil Erigeron as near a specific as any medicine can be. Oil Male Fern comes next. Chelonin or Lupulin are indicated for the smaller parasites.

## RECTITUS.

*Inflammation of Rectum.*

Give enemas of Lupulin often. Also enemas of Viburnin and Con. Tinc. Gelseminum, to relieve the tenesmus. Warm applications to parts. Remove all foreign bodies.

## ULCERS OF THE RECTUM.

Give enemas composed of Myricin, Hydrastin, Lupulin, Baptisin, Trillin or Cerasein. One or two ounces of the liquid should be thrown up the rectum, and allowed to remain. To evacuate the bowels, use enemas of Hop Tea.

Soothing Ointment should be used internally and externally.

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Leptandrin, Collinsonin, Hydrastin or Oil Erigeron should be given.

### STRICTURE OF THE RECTUM.

Through a speculum, touch the stricture with Comp. Caustic, then apply to the parts wet cotton, on which sprinkle the powder of Alnuin, Hydrastin, or Myricin. The caustic will have to be applied several times. Use enemas of Hydrastin for the rectum.

### PROLAPSUS OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE OF THE RECTUM.

Give enemas of Hydrastin, Myricin, Geraniin, Cerasein, or Hop Tea.

A compress should be applied.

### PROLAPSUS OF ALL THE COATS OF THE BOWELS.

Give enemas the same as for Prolapsus of the Mucous Membrane.

Alnuin, Betin, Hydrastin, Populin, Barosmin, Leptandrin, or Collinsonin to be given. Apply Soothing Ointment and compress to the parts.

### PRURITUS OF THE ANUS.

#### *Itching.*

Bathe parts with a solution of Myricin, Lobelin, Phytolacin, Gum Myrrh, Sulphate Zinc, Borate of Soda or Common Salt.

Give the Collinsonia Compound every night, to act on the bowels at least once in twenty-four hours. The parts should be washed clean, and when there is no other application to anus, use the Soothing Ointment.

## PIN WORMS.

Apply the Soothing Ointment to the anus, and use enema of Hop Tea twice in twenty-four hours. Leptandrin and Oil Erigeron to be given internally.

## HEMORRHOIDS.

Give Leptandrin, Juglandin and Collinsonin, equal parts, three times a day, in such doses as will cause a gentle action on the bowels. Oil Erigeron or Oil Solidago should be given ; also Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night. Enemas of Hydrastin may be given once a day, and Soothing Ointment applied to the anus.

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# Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

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## SUPPURATIVE NEPHRITIS.

### *Inflammation of Kidneys.*

Give equal parts of Leptandrin, Euonymin, and Collinsonin, with Bi-Carb. Soda every six hours. Place warm applications to back. Con. Tinctures of Veratrum and Gelseminum will relieve the pain.

Eupatorin Purpu, Barosmin, Asclepin, Scutellarin, Alnuin, Oil Erigeron, Elm and Cocoa Shells are indicated.

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

In acute cases, Veratrin, Lobelin, Asclepin, Alnuin, Populin, Helonin, Oil Solidago, and Collinsonia Compound are indicated. Use a stimulating plaster for the back.

## GRANULAR KIDNEY.

For above, one or more of the following articles are indicated. Phytolacin, Alnuin, Apocynin, Euonymin, Oil Solidago, Collinsonin, Gelsemin, Helonin and Hydrastin.

## GRANULAR KIDNEY WITH DROPSY.

I rely on the Apocynin and Euonymin as laxatives.  
Keep the bowels freely open. Give Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night.

## FATTY KIDNEY.

Give Con. Tinc. Veratrum three times a day, and Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night. Phytolacin, Alnuin, Populin and Oil Solidago should be given.

## LARDACEOUS KIDNEY.

Give Oil Erigeron with sugar, several times a day. Gelsemin and Acetic Acid (cider) in the morning, and Bi-Carb. Soda at night. In every form of diseases of the kidneys special care must be given to the use of tonics, diuretics, alteratives and laxatives.

## DIABETES.

*Sugar in the Urine.*

Give Phytolacin, Oil Erigeron, Oil Solidago, Helonin, Xanthoxylin, Alnuin, or Sulphate Hydrastin, any one of which should be combined with a small quantity of Bi-Carb. Soda for this disease.

Veratrin, Gelsemin, Cyprapedin, or Scutellarin are indicated.

## DIURESIS.

*Excess of Urine.*

Con. Tinc. Gelsemin, Oil Erigeron and Gum Myrrh should be given three or four times a day. Equal parts of Leptandrin and Collinsonin, combined with Bi-Carb. Soda every six hours.

Populin, Xanthoxylin, Rumin and Cyprapedin are indicated.

## RENAL ENTOMOZOA.

*Worms.*

Give Oil Erigeron, Xanthoxylin and Bi-Carb. Soda several times a day.

## SPERMATORRHOEA.

B— Lupulin,.....*grs* iii.  
 Gelsemin,.....*grs* i.

Mix and give at night on retiring; continue above for some time. When a tonic action is required decrease the quantity of Lupulin, and add Cerasein or Cornin. Alnuin, Viburnin, Menispermin and Dioscorein are indicated in different conditions.

Use the Collinsonia Comp., to keep the bowels open.

## IRRITABILITY OF THE BLADDER

Populin, Myricin and Tinc. Myrrh are indicated.  
 Use enemas of Hop Tea and Lobelia.

## INCONTINENCE OF URINE.

Give Tinc. Myrica Gale or Elixir Hydrastin Comp., three times a day. Collinsonia Compound at night.

## SPASM OF THE BLADDER.

Use Gelsemin, Viburnin, or Lobelin in Hop Tea as an enema. Apply a poultice to the parts with Lobelia in it.

## PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER.

Use catheter if necessary.

Use an enema containing Lobelia per rectum. Lupulin, Alnuin, Hydrastin, or Myricin as enema for Vagina. Give Euonymin or Apocynin to sustain action of the bowels, and Con. Tinc. Gelseminum once in six hours.

## ACUTE CYSTITIS.

*Inflammation of Bladder.*

Use diluted Volatile Liniment, with warm applications, *as a bath for the bowels.* Bathe with Tincture Oil Erig-

eron, two or three times in twenty-four hours. Give Collinsonia Comp. and Con. Tinc. Gelseminum every six hours.

Barosmin, Elm, and large quantities of Cocoa Shells and Milk should be given. Enemas of Hop Tea, or warm water for the urethra, and Lobelia for the rectum, are of great benefit. Xanthoxylin, Leontodin and Viburnin should be used as restoratives.

### CHRONIC CYSTITIS.

Keep the bowels gently open, by the use of Collinsonia Compound. In some cases it will be necessary to inject into the bladder three or four ounces of water in which there is Elm, Hydrastin or Alnuin. The Tincture of Myrica Gale, Gum Myrrh or Xanthoxylum should be given several times a day. Cerasein is the best tonic. Give ten or fifteen drops Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night.

## Diseases of the Female Organs of Generation.

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### VULVAL PRURITUS.

#### *Itching.*

Apply Con. Tinctures Veratrum, Gelseminum, Lobelia, Myrica, or Myrrh diluted.

Washes of Borate of Soda, common Salt, or Sulphate of Zinc for parts. Apply cold cloths or Soothing Ointment. Enemas per vagina containing Lupulin or Myricin.

### CORRODING ULCERS.

Touch the ulcer with the Comp. Caustic, then sprinkle in Alnuin, Myricin, or Hydrastin. Podophyllin and Leptandrin should be given with Xanthoxylin, Hydrastin, or Alnuin.

### URETHRITIS.

#### *Inflammation Urethra.*

Apply warm fermentations to the parts. Enemas to the urethra and vagina of Hop Tea. Give Leptandrin and Collinsonin, equal parts, three times a day. Gelsemin, Asclepin, Scutellarin and Cyripedin are indicated.

### ACUTE VAGINITIS.

Give repeated enemas of Hop Tea with Elm, per vagina and rectum.

Apply poultice containing Lobelin to the bowels. Give Collinsonia Comp. every six hours.

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## VAGINAL CATARRH.

Use enemas of Myricin, Alnuin, Trilliin, Baptisin or Hydrastin with Elm for the vagina. Give Hydrastin or Populin with a small quantity of Capsicum, Eupatorin Purpu, or Scutellarin as diuretics.

Euonymin or Leptandrin as laxatives. Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night.

## AMENORRHŒA.

*Suppression of Menses.*

Macroton, Caulophyllin, Ergotin, Senecin, Alnuin, Leontodin, Xanthoxylin, Phytolacin, Euonymin, Leptandrin, Populin, Hydrastin, Capsicum, Scutellarin and Cypripedin may be given as indicated.

## DYSMENORRHŒA.

*Painful Menstruation.*

Oil Erigeron, Gelsemin, Viburnin, Macroton, Caulophyllin or Ergotin are indicated for internal use. Give enemas containing Lobelin by the rectum.

## MENORRHAGIA.

*Flowing.*

Use vaginal enemas of Myricin, Elm and water. Alnuin, Oil Erigeron, Ergotin, Gelsemin, or Xanthoxylin should be given. Also Asclepin and Cocoa Shells.

## UTERINE CATARRH.

Use enemas of Hydrastin, Alnuin, Myricin or Geraniin with Elm. Phytolacin, Alnuin, Hydrastin, Xanthoxylin, Populin, Capsicum, Eupatorin Purp, Scutellarin, Euonymin and Leptandrin are indicated for internal use.



## INFLAMMATION OF UTERUS.

Bathe the bowels with Volatile Liniment. Give Con. Tinc. Gelseminum and Cocoa Shells, to abate the fever and nausea.

Use enemas of Hop Tea and Elm for the vagina. After the acute symptoms subside, give enema composed of Hydrastin, Lupulin, or Myricin with Elm, for vagina.

Leptandrin and Bi-Carb. Soda at night for internal use.

## ULCERATION OF THE CERVIX.

Wash out the Vagina with Hop Tea. Introduce, through a speculum, cotton on which there is Myricin, Alnuin, or Hydrastin. Phytolacin, Populin, Capsicum, Alnuin, Leptandrin, Euonymin, etc., are indicated for internal remedies.

## PROLAPSUS, RETROFLEXION, ANTEFLEXION, RETROVERSION AND ANTEVERSION,

I treat by the use of galvanism, with constitutional remedies.

# Diseases of the Skin.

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## NON-PARASITIC ERUPTION OF THE SKIN.

For external applications I use some one or more of the following:—Acetic Acid, Comp. Caustic or Sulphur Baths. Phytolacin or Hydrastin, combined with Castor Oil, etc.

As internal remedies I use—

Leptandrin, Euonymin, Apocynin, Comp. Stillingia Alt., Collinsonia Comp., Menispermis, Irisin, Phytolacin, Hydrastin, Populin or Helonin.

## PARASITIC ERUPTION OF SKIN.

To destroy the parasites, I rely on some of the following articles:—Acetic Acid, Gelsemin, Oil Erigeron, Veratrin, and Alnuin, one or more combined, internally. Oil Male Fern, or Anagalliin Tincture with Castor Oil, or Sulphur Baths for external treatment. Give also internally as may be indicated, Phytolacin, Xanthoxylin, Collinsonin, Lupulin, Chelonin, Leptandrin, Euonymin, Populin, and Barosmin.

## SCALP AND HAIR.

For Dandriff and Restoring the Hair—Apply the Stimulating Liniment once in three or four days.

To prevent the hair from matting, falling off and growing gray, use the following dressing every day, or as often as a dressing is required:—

R— Castor Oil.  
Alcohol ..... *aa* ʒ ii.  
Sulph. Quinine..... *grs.* xii.

Mix.

# Diseases of the Liver.

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## PASSIVE CONGESTION OF THE LIVER.

Give an active dose of Podophyllin and Leptandrin once a week ; after which, give equal parts of Leptandrin, Collinsonin and Juglandin combined, every night, to keep the bowels in a soluble state. The sickness will be relieved by giving the Con. Tinc. Gelsemium at night.

When pulmonary or cardiac difficulties have been the cause of the congestion, Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum, or Hydrastin and Capsicum should be given after each meal. Bathing over the region of the liver with Stimulating Liniment, is of much benefit.

When there is irregular action of the kidneys, diuretic tonics should be given, such as Populin or Eupatorin Purpu.

## ACTIVE CONGESTION OF THE LIVER.

Give Apocynin, Leptandrin and Alnuin, in equal quantities every night, to keep the bowels open.

Give Hydrastin and Capsicum after meals. If there is acidity of the stomach, combine Bi-Carb. Soda with above. For flatulency and irritation of the mucous membrane, give the Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum three times a day. In cases of hemorrhage, the Alnuin and Tinc. Oil Erigeron should be given. Diuretics such as Populin, Barosmin, or Eupatorin Purpu should be given, should the case demand an increased action of the kidneys.

## HYPERTROPHY OF THE LIVER.

*Give Podophyllin and Leptandrin once a week ; Con.*

Tinc. Phytolacca two or three times a day ; Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum, or Tinc. Oil Erigeron as stimulants. Give the Collinsonia Comp. at night, combined with the Bi-Carb. Soda, to keep the bowels open. As it is important to keep up a diuretic action, give the Con. Tinctures of Populus, Barosma, or Eupatorium Purp. Bathing over the region of the liver with Tincture Oil Erigeron, will be of great benefit.

### HEPATITIS.

Give an active dose of Podophyllin and Leptandrin at first, to remove all undue accumulations in the liver and bowels.

Give the Con. Tinctures of Veratrum or Lobelia, to control the fever.

The cough, dyspepsia, vomiting and hiccough can be controlled by the use of the Con. Tinctures of Gelseminum and Xanthoxylum. If there is much pain in the right collar-bone, bathe over the region of the liver, on right side ; if in the left collar-bone, on the left side, using a lotion composed of Tinc. Lobelia and Oil Erigeron. During the necessity for active treatment, the bowels should be acted on every day by the use of Leptandrin, Apocynin and Rhein, combined with Bi-Carb. Soda. Hydrastin and Capsicum should be given in small doses, three times a day. When there is difficulty in producing an action of the bowels, much relief will be obtained by using enemas of Hop tea, containing a small quantity of Tinc. Lobelia.

Warm and sweating applications should be kept over the region of the liver during the active stage, and after the inflammation has abated, stimulating lotions should be used, or a Belladonna Plaster worn over parts.

### CIRRHOSIS.

A continued action on the liver and bowels should be kept up by the use of the Con. Tinctures of Leptandria, Apocynum, and Phytolacca, or Euonymus, Rhei and Phytolacca, combined with Bi-Carb. Soda. Chionanthin, and a small quantity of Capsicum should be given three

times a day. To relieve the irritation of the stomach and bowels, give the Hydrastin and Alnuin, or Cerasein.

Active stimulation should be used over the region of the liver.

Use Eupatorin Purp. and Populin as diuretics. Enemas in which there is Tinc. of Lobelia, should be given once a day.

### SYPHILITIC HEPATITIS.

Give Con. Tinctures of Podophyllum and Phytolacca, in small doses, three times a day.

Chionanthin and Corydalin, combined with Bi-Carb. Soda, should be given if there is any amyloid accumulation.

Give Con. Tinc. Gelsemium at night.

### ACUTE ATROPHY OF THE LIVER.

Give Podophyllin and Leptandrin, combined with Bi-Carb. Soda, in active doses, and repeat until all dark appearance of the stools disappear. After this has been accomplished, give the Collinsonia Comp., to keep the bowels open. Hydrastin, or Chionanthin, combined with Bi-Carb. Soda and Capsicum, should be freely given. Use Cocoa Shell tea as a drink. Con. Tinc. Gelsemium will relieve pain, and induce sleep.

### ATROPHY FROM OTHER CAUSES.

In cases where blood poisoning has produced a disorganization of the liver, emetics of Lobelia should be freely used, and an active perspiration kept up by the use of Asclepin, Cocoa Shell tea, and Con. Tinc. Gelsemium. Where fatty degeneration is supposed to be the exciting cause, use Con. Tincs. of Veratrum and Phytolacca. Active diuretics should be administered, and the bowels kept freely open all the time.

Support the system by using Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum, *and Alcoholic stimulants.*

## CHRONIC ATROPHY OF THE LIVER.

From whatever cause, the following will always give relief :—

R	Con.	Tinc.	Leptandria.....	<i>gtt's</i> iv.
	"	"	Collinsonia.....	" iv.
	"	"	Podophyllum.....	" ii.
	"	"	Chionanthus.....	" iv.
	"	"	Gelsemium.....	" iv.

Give above twice a day. The Con. Tinc. Xanthoxylum and Oil Erigeron will be found of great benefit. Enemas containing Lobelia are indicated at night.

## FATTY DEGENERATION OF THE LIVER.

Give Con. Tinctures of Veratrum and Phytolacca three times a day.

Alnuin, Euonymin and Collinsonin, combined with Bi-Carb. Soda, at night, to keep the bowels open. Hydrastin, Capsicum and Bi-Carb. Soda three times a day, and Con. Tinc. Gelsemium at night.

## AMYLOID DEGENERATION.

Give Podophyllin, Phytolacin and Sanguinarin every night, for eight or ten days, when the Collinsonia Comp. should be used for about the same length of time.

Then use the first-named medicines as the case may require.

Combine Alnuin, Hydrastin and Chionanthin with Bi-Carb. Soda, and give three times a day.

Populin, and other diuretics, should be given.

Enemas of Lobelia should be given at night.

Many cases will be much benefited by the use of good cider at dinner. All kinds of baths are of much benefit.

## THE PIGMENT LIVER.

As soon as the affection has been established, give Podophyllin and Apocynin, with Bi-Carb. Soda, once or twice in twenty-four hours.

Populin and Barosmin, combined with Capsicum, should be given several times a day.

It is important to administer the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum at night. Vapor or Sulphur Baths should be used. Rubbing the body night and morning with a stiff brush will be found of great benefit.

## HYDATID TUMORS OF THE LIVER.

The first object in the treatment of this disease, is the destruction of the Echinococcus (or worms). To effect this, give Con. Tinc. Gelseminum and Oil Erigeron for a week or ten days, in as large quantities as the patient will bear, after which the medicines should be given in smaller quantities.

Podophyllin and Phytolacin, Irisin and Phytolacin, Euonymin and Phytolacin, or Apocynin and Phytolacin combined with Bi-Carb. Soda, should be administered once or twice a day.

In case there is great irritation of the mouth, stomach and bowels, the Alnuin and Xanthoxylin should be freely used. Vapor or Sulphur Baths should be used. Cocoa Shell tea should be the table drink while under treatment. When there is a disagreeable, gone feeling at the stomach, it can be relieved by use of Hydrastin, with a small quantity of Capsicum, triturating both together with sugar, and taking same by placing powder on tongue, and swallowing it. The physician's judgment will dictate when the use of the Trochar is indicated.

## CANCER OF THE LIVER.

Great relief will be afforded by the use of Gelsemin and Hamamelin, or Gelsemin combined with Hydrastin, Alnuin, Chionanthin, or Xanthoxylin. Collinsonia Comp. *should be given every night.*

## ~~Diseases~~ of the Biliary Passages.

---

### INFLAMMATION OF THE BILIARY PASSAGES.

The first and most important act in the treatment of this disease, is to relax and produce a discharge of morbid accumulation. For this purpose, give the Con. Tinc. Lobelia once a day, in quantity sufficient to produce emesis.

Above treatment should be continued as long as the urgent symptoms last, which will usually be from seven to fourteen days. The effect of above will be to relieve the inflammation, also to prevent suppurative inflammation, hemorrhage, jaundice, hectic fever, &c.

Hydrastin and Chionanthin should be given as tonics. Collinsonia Comp. to keep the bowels open.

Con. Tinc. Gelseminum and Oil Erigeron should also be given.

Apply the Volatile Liniment over the liver. Vapor and Sulphur Baths are of great importance. Diuretics should be freely used. Perspiration in many cases can be sustained by use of Cocoa Shell tea as a drink. The Con. Tinc. Gelseminum will relieve pain and nausea, prevent hiccough, and induce sleep.

### ENTOZOA OF THE BILIARY PASSAGES.

Give as much of the Oil Erigeron every four hours, as the stomach will tolerate, which continue for three or four days. Then give at night an active dose of Podophyllin and Cheloniin.

During above interval, give the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum every twelve hours, in doses of from ten to fifteen drops.



As soon as the Podophyllin begins to act well on the bowels, give Castor Oil. Repeat above as often as is deemed best. Then give the Tinc. Oil Erigeron, Chelonin and Alnuin two or three times a day. Apocynin and Leptandrin should be given to keep the bowels open after the use of the Podophyllin, &c.

To prevent further accumulation of parasites, give Oil Erigeron, Chelonin, or Lupulin; also the Collinsonia Comp.

### GALLSTONES.

Give, at night, an active dose of Podophyllin; in the morning, as soon as the stomach will admit, give from two to four ounces Olive Oil. Examine the stools, and if necessary, repeat above in from four to six days. To prevent the accumulation of calculi, give cider in the morning, and Collinsonia Comp. and Bi-Carb. Soda at night. Pain and nausea may be relieved by the use of the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum.

Hydrastin, Chionanthin and Capsicum are indicated.

### JAUNDICE.

The treatment for obstruction has been given in the foregoing cases. For suppression, give the Podophyllin and Leptandrin, combined with Bi-Carb. Soda, every night, for several days in succession. Then alternate by giving Euonymin and Apocynin. Hydrastin, or Chionanthin combined with Capsicum, should be given as tonics and stimulant. Baths and friction should be used.

Use Cocoa Shell tea for table drink.

# Diseases of the Pancreas and Spleen,

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## DISEASE OF THE PANCREAS.

To relieve the most urgent symptom, which is vomiting, give five drops of the Con. Tinc. Gelseminum three times a day. Hydrastin and Bi-Carb. Soda should be given immediately after eating.

Enemas containing Con. Tinc. Lobelia should be given at night.

Bathe the parts with Tinc. Oil Erigeron, or Volatile Liniment.

## ENLARGEMENT OF THE SPLEEN.

Give the Comp. Podophyllin Pills at night.

Phytolacin and Chionanthin, combined with Capsicum and Bi-Carb. Soda, should be given two or three times a day.

Con. Tinc. Gelseminum should be given at night.

Use diuretics freely.

Bathe over the region of the spleen with Tincture of Lobelia. Keep the extremities warm.

## Formulas of Special Preparations, Etc.

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### COMP. TINC. LOBELIA.

R—	Alcohol.....	one gallon.
	Gum Myrrh.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ xii.
	Oil Lobelia.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
	Oil Capsicum.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ii.

### LOBELIA OINTMENT.

R—	Oleo-Resin Lobelia.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ i.
	Lard.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ vi.

### SOOTHING OINTMENT OR LOTION.

R—	Castor Oil.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
	Oil Origanum.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ i.
	Gum Camphor.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ i.

### COMPOUND CAUSTIC.

R—	Nitric Acid, C. P.....	
	Muriatic Acid, C. P.....	aa $\frac{3}{4}$ i.
	Sulph. Morphia.....	grs xx.

### STIMULATING LINIMENT.

R—	Oil Olive.....	
	Oil Camphor.....	
	Chloroform.....	
	Aqua Ammonia.....	
	Tinc. Opium.....	aa.

## VOLATILE LINIMENT.

R—	Castile Soap (shaved).....	$\frac{3}{4}$ viii.
	Gum Camphor.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ iv.
	Alcohol.....	one gallon.

Dissolve soap with water, and add to Alcohol in which Camphor has been dissolved.

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*When enemata of the Powders are desired, use from three to four times the quantity that would be given internally.*

*The same will apply, as a general rule, when the Con. Tinctures are used.*

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# LIST OF CONCENTRATED MEDICINES,

With Doses Annexed.

## POWDERS.

Page.	Average dose in grains.	Page.	Average dose in grains.
8	Aconitin..... 1-24 to 1-12	28	Helonin..... 2 to 4
8	Aletin..... 1-2 to 2	29	Hydrastin..... 1 to 2
9	Aluin..... 2 to 10	30	Hydrastin Muriate.. 1 to 3
9	Ampelopsin..... 2 to 4	30	Hydrastin Sulph.... 1 to 2
10	Apocynin..... 1-2 to 1	30	Hyoscyamin..... 1-8 to 1
10	Atropin..... 1-24 to 1-12	31	Irisin... 2 to 4
11	Asclepin..... 2 to 4	31	Jalapin..... 1 to 3
12	Baptisin..... 1 to 3	32	Juglandin..... 2 to 5
12	Barosmin..... 2 to 3	32	Leontodin..... 2 to 4
13	Betin..... 2 to 4	33	Leptandrin..... 2 to 4
14	Caulophyllin..... 1 to 5	34	Lobelin..... 1-4 to 3
15	Cerasein..... 2 to 10	35	Lupulin..... 1 to 2
16	Chelonin..... 1 to 2	36	Lycopin..... 1 to 4
17	Chimaphilin..... 2 to 3	36	Macrotin..... 1-2 to 2
17	Chionanthin..... 1 to 3	37	Menisperm..... 1 to 4
30	Cimicifugin..... 1-2 to 2	38	Myricin..... 1 to 3
18	Collinsonin..... 2 to 4	39	Phytolacin..... 1 to 3
19	Colocynthin..... 1-4 to 1	39	Prunin..... 2 to 3
19	Cornin..... 2 to 4	40	Populin..... 2 to 4
20	Corydalin..... 1 to 3	40	Podophyllin..... 1-4 to 3
20	Cypripedin..... 1 to 3	42	Ptelein..... 1 to 3
21	Digitalin..... 1-8 to 1-2	43	Rhein..... 1 to 4
21	Dioscorein..... 1-2 to 4	43	Rhusin..... 1 to 2
22	Ergotin..... 1-16 to 1-2	44	Rumin..... 1 to 3
23	Erythroxylin..... 1-4 to 1	45	Sanguinarin..... 1 to 3
23	Euonymin..... 1-2 to 3	45	Scutellarin..... 1 to 2
24	Eupatorin (Perfo.).. 1 to 3	46	Senecin..... 1 to 3
24	Eupatorin (Purpu).. 1 to 4	47	Smilacin..... 2 to 5
24	Eupurpurin..... 1 to 4	48	Stillingin..... 1 to 3
25	Frazerin..... 1 to 3	49	Trilliin..... 2 to 4
25	Gelsemin..... 1-8 to 1	50	Veratrin..... 1-8 to 1-2
26	Geraniin..... 1 to 3	51	Viburnin..... 1 to 3
27	Gossypin..... 1 to 5	51	Xanthoxylin..... 1 to 2
28	Hamamelin..... 1 to 3		

## SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Page.		
16	Cerasein Comp.....	1 grain.....
52	Euonymin Comp.....	1 ".....
43	Podophyllin.....	1 ".....
43	" Comp.....	1 ".....
43	".....	2 ".....

# CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

Page.		Doses in drops.
8	Con. Tinc. Aconitum .....	1 to 5
8	" " Aletris.....	5 to 15
9	" " Alnus.....	10 to 60
10	" " Ampelopsis.....	5 to 20
10	" " Apocynum.....	5 to 15
11	" " Atropa.....	1 to 5
11	" " Asclepias.....	8 to 20
12	" " Baptisia.....	8 to 20
13	" " Barosma.....	5 to 15
13	" " Cannabis.....	5 to 10
15	" " Caulophyllum.....	5 to 20
15	" " Cerasus.....	10 to 25
16	" " Chamomile.....	5 to 15
17	" " Chelone.....	5 to 10
17	" " Chimaphila.....	10 to 20
17	" " Chionanthus.....	5 to 15
18	" " Collinsonia.....	5 to 20
19	" " Colocynthis.....	2 to 8
19	" " Cornus.....	10 to 20
20	" " Corydalis.....	5 to 15
21	" " Cypripedium.....	5 to 15
21	" " Digitalis.....	1 to 4
22	" " Dioscorea.....	5 to 15
22	" " Epigea Repens.....	10 to 20
22	" " Ergota.....	1 to 8
23	" " Erythroxylon.....	5 to 20
24	" " Euonymus.....	4 to 12
24	" " Eupatorin (Perfo).....	5 to 15
24	" " Eupatorium (Purpu.).....	4 to 12
25	" " Frazeria.....	5 to 15
26	" " Gelseminum.....	2 to 10
26	" " Gentiana.....	5 to 20
27	" " Geranium.....	5 to 15
27	" " Ginger.....	5 to 20
28	" " Gossypium.....	5 to 20
28	" " Hamamelis.....	5 to 15
29	" " Helonias.....	10 to 20
29	" " Hydrangea.....	15 to 30
30	" " Hydrastis.....	5 to 15
31	" " Hyosclamus.....	4 to 12
36	" " Humulus Lup.....	5 to 15
31	" " Iris Ver.....	10 to 20
31	" " Jalapa.....	5 to 20
32	" " Juglans.....	10 to 20
32	" " Krameria.....	5 to 20
34	" " Leptandria.....	8 to 20

# LIST OF CONCENTRATED MEDICINES, With Doses Annexed.

## POWDERS.

Page.	Average dose in grains.	Page.	Average dose in grains.
8 Aconitin.....	1-24 to 1-12	28 Helonin.....	2 to 4
8 Aletrin.....	1-2 to 2	29 Hydrastin.....	1 to 2
9 Aluquin.....	2 to 10	30 Hydrastin Muriate..	1 to 3
9 Ampelopsin.....	2 to 4	30 Hydrastin Sulph....	1 to 2
10 Apocynin.....	1-2 to 1	30 Hyoscyamin.....	1-8 to 1
10 Atropin.....	1-24 to 1-12	31 Irisin.....	2 to 4
11 Asclepin.....	2 to 4	31 Jalapin.....	1 to 3
12 Baptisin.....	1 to 3	32 Juglandin.....	2 to 5
12 Barosmin.....	2 to 3	32 Leontodin.....	2 to 4
13 Betin.....	2 to 4	33 Leptandrin.....	2 to 4
14 Caulophyllin.....	1 to 5	34 Lobelin.....	1-4 to 3
15 Cerasein.....	2 to 10	35 Lupulin.....	1 to 2
16 Chelonin.....	1 to 2	36 Lycopin.....	1 to 4
17 Chimaphilin.....	2 to 3	36 Macrotin.....	1-2 to 2
17 Chionanthin.....	1 to 3	37 Menisperm.....	1 to 4
30 Cimicifugin.....	1-2 to 2	38 Myricin.....	1 to 3
18 Collinsonin.....	2 to 4	39 Phytolacin.....	1 to 3
19 Colocynthin.....	1-4 to 1	39 Prunin.....	2 to 3
19 Cornin.....	2 to 4	40 Populin.....	2 to 4
20 Corydalin.....	1 to 3	40 Podophyllin.....	1-4 to 3
20 Cypripedin.....	1 to 3	42 Ptelein.....	1 to 3
21 Digitalin.....	1-8 to 1-2	43 Rhein.....	1 to 4
21 Dioscorein.....	1-2 to 4	43 Rhusin.....	1 to 2
22 Ergotin.....	1-16 to 1-2	44 Rumin.....	1 to 3
23 Erythroxylin.....	1-4 to 1	45 Sanguinarin.....	1 to 3
23 Euonymin.....	1-2 to 3	45 Scutellarin.....	1 to 2
24 Eupatorin (Perfo.)..	1 to 3	46 Senecin.....	1 to 3
24 Eupatorin (Purpu)..	1 to 4	47 Smilacin.....	2 to 5
24 Eupurpurin.....	1 to 4	48 Stillingin.....	1 to 3
25 Frazerin.....	1 to 3	49 Trillin.....	2 to 4
25 Gelsemin.....	1-8 to 1	50 Veratrin.....	1-8 to 1-2
26 Geranilin.....	1 to 3	51 Viburnin.....	1 to 3
27 Gossypin.....	1 to 5	51 Xanthoxylin.....	1 to 2
28 Hamamelin.....	1 to 3		

## SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Page.	
16	Cerasein Comp..... 1 grain.....
52	Euonymin Comp..... 1 ".....
42	Podophyllin..... 1 ".....
42	" Comp..... 1 ".....
42	" "..... 2 ".....

# CONCENTRATED TINCTURES.

		Doses in drops.
Con. Tinc.	Aconitum .....	1 to 5
" "	Alcetris .....	5 to 15
" "	Alnus .....	10 to 60
" "	Ampelopsis .....	5 to 20
" "	Apocynum .....	5 to 15
" "	Atropa .....	1 to 5
" "	Asclepias .....	8 to 20
" "	Baptisia .....	8 to 20
" "	Barosma .....	5 to 15
" "	Cannabis .....	5 to 10
" "	Caulophyllum .....	5 to 20
" "	Cerasus .....	10 to 25
" "	Chamomile .....	5 to 15
" "	Chelone .....	5 to 10
" "	Chimaphila .....	10 to 20
" "	Chionanthus .....	5 to 15
" "	Collinsonia .....	5 to 20
" "	Colocynthis .....	2 to 8
" "	Cornus .....	10 to 20
" "	Corydalis .....	5 to 15
" "	Cypripedium .....	5 to 15
" "	Digitalis .....	1 to 4
" "	Dioscorea .....	5 to 15
" "	Epigea Repens .....	10 to 20
" "	Ergota .....	1 to 8
" "	Erythroxylon .....	5 to 20
" "	Euonymus .....	4 to 12
" "	Eupatorin (Perfo) .....	5 to 15
" "	Eupatorium (Parpu.) .....	4 to 12
" "	Frazieria .....	5 to 15
" "	Gelseminum .....	2 to 10
" "	Gentiana .....	5 to 20
" "	Geranium .....	5 to 15
" "	Ginger .....	5 to 20
" "	Gossypium .....	5 to 20
" "	Hamamelis .....	5 to 15
" "	Helonias .....	10 to 20
" "	Hydrangea .....	15 to 30
" "	Hydrastis .....	5 to 15
" "	Hyosclamus .....	4 to 12
" "	Humulus Lup. ....	5 to 15
" "	Iris Ver. ....	10 to 20
" "	Jalapa .....	5 to 20
" "	Juglans .....	10 to 30
" "	Krameria .....	5 to 20
" "	Leptandria .....	8 to 20



Page.		Doses in drops.
35	Con. Tinc. Lobelia .....	5 to 60
36	" " Lycopus .....	10 to 20
37	" " Macrotys .....	1 to 10
38	" " Menispermum .....	5 to 15
38	" " Myrica .....	8 to 20
39	" " Phytolacca .....	5 to 15
39	" " Prunus .....	10 to 15
40	" " Populus .....	10 to 20
42	" " Podophyllum .....	2 to 15
43	" " Ptelea .....	5 to 15
43	" " Pulsatilla .....	1 to 5
43	" " Rheum .....	5 to 20
44	" " Rhus .....	2 to 10
44	" " Rubus Vil. ....	10 to 20
44	" " Rudebeckia .....	10 to 20
45	" " Rumex .....	10 to 15
45	" " Sabina .....	2 to 10
45	" " Sanguinaria .....	5 to 15
46	" " Scutellaria .....	2 to 10
46	" " Senecio .....	8 to 20
47	" " Senna .....	10 to 25
47	" " Silphium .....	15 to 20
47	" " Smilax .....	10 to 20
48	" " Spigelia .....	5 to 20
48	" " Stillingia .....	5 to 15
33	" " Taraxacum .....	8 to 20
49	" " Trillium .....	10 to 20
50	" " Uva Ursi. ....	15 to 20
51	" " Veratrum .....	1 to 5
51	" " Viburnum .....	5 to 15
52	" " Xanthoxylum .....	5 to 10
13	Bronchitis Drops .....	5 to 10
18	Con. Collinsonia Comp. ....	15 to 60
49	Con. Comp. Stillingia Alt. ....	1 to 5

## OILS.

Page.		Dose in drops.
14	Oil Capsicum .....	1-2 to 1
22	" Ergot .....	1 to 4
23	" Erigeron .....	2 to 4
27	" Ginger .....	1-2 to 1
35	" Lobelia (Seed) .....	2 to 5
37	" Male Fern .....	8 to 20
40	" Populus .....	5 to 10
47	" Solidago .....	2 to 5
48	" Stillingia .....	1-2 to 2
52	" Xanthoxylum .....	2 to 5
35	Oleo-Resin Lobelia .....	grains 1 to 3

## ELIXIRS.

Page.	
53	Simple Elixir.....
53	Alnain Comp.....
53	Cerascin Comp.....
54	Collinsonin Comp ..
54	Helonin Comp.....
54	Hydrastin Comp.....
55	Lupulin Comp....
55	Podophyllin Comp.....
55	Stillingia Comp.....
55	Viburnin Comp.....

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Page.	
56	Addenda .....



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